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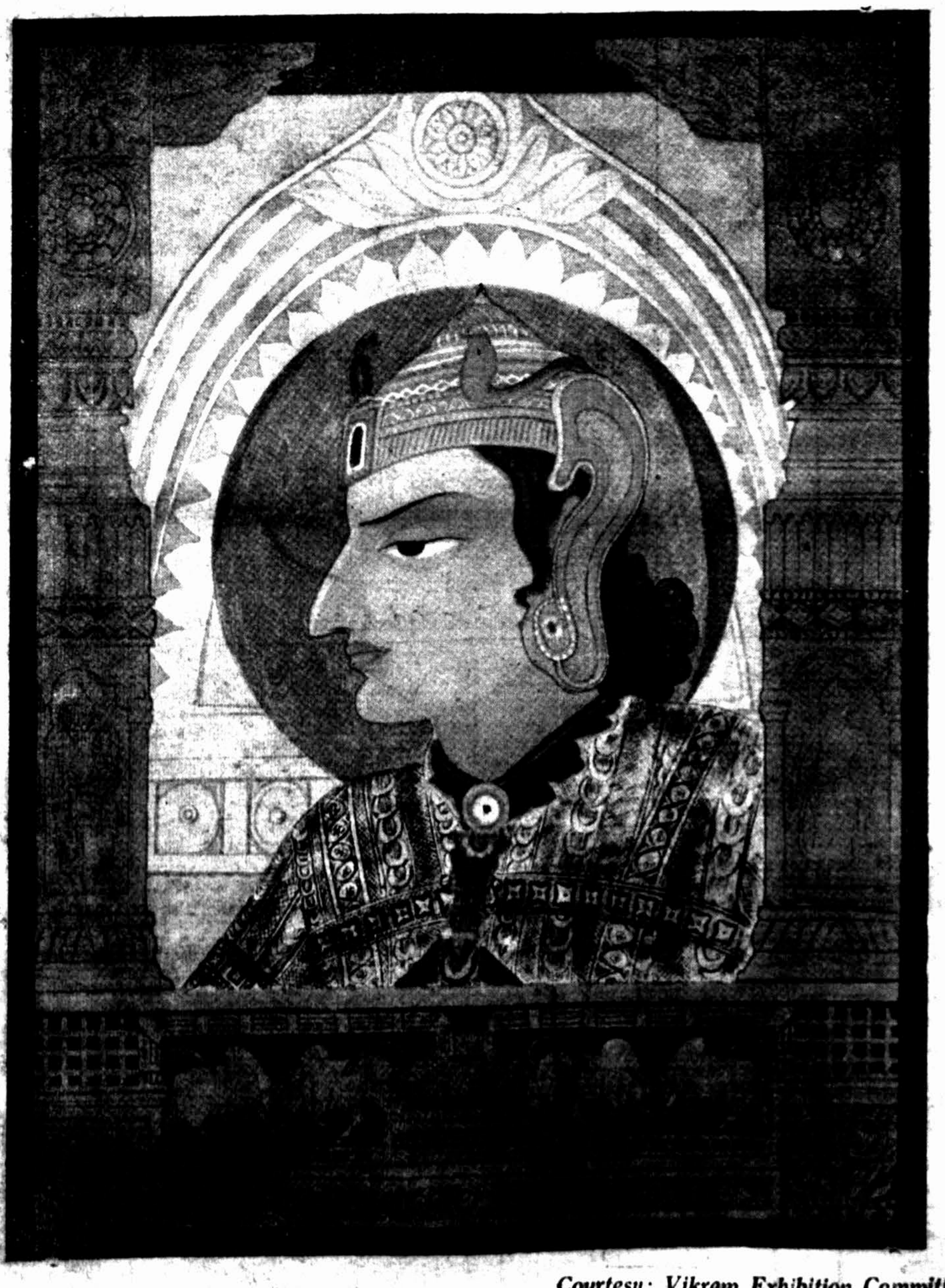
Samrat Harsha



Courtesy: Vikram Exhibition Committee

Vijayalakshmi Pandit

India's 'Made-To-Order' Ambassador To America

(See Page 3)

A SHORT STORY

What's Mine Is Yours

By ALAN KENNINGTON

Celia Burgess could hardly help noticing the officer in the corner-seat opposite. Not only did she like his looks, but it seemed as if he liked hers. As soon as she came in he had helped her stow her case on the rack, remarking with an attractive shyness on its weight, which wasn't surprising considering that it held the solid silver dressing-set she was taking home. It had come to her from Great-Aunt Cynthia's will.

When she went along to the dining car she asked him to look after her case. She took a newspaper with her, and was just finishing her coffee when a paragraph caught her eye. It read:—

"Passengers travelling by train are warned to take special care of hand-luggage. Recently there have been many thefts by luggage-thieves who specialize in taking cases from racks and corridors, especially on arrival at stations. Several are reported as operating in bogus officers' uniform. If detected, they rely on plausible manners to explain away their action as a simple mistake."

As she finished reading she realized that the train was slowing down. She paid her bill quickly, because that paragraph had left her a little uneasy. There was no reason, of course, to suspect the officer in her carriage as bogus. But he had felt the weight of her case .... She looked out of the window and, at that moment, saw him on the platform, carrying her case in his hand.

It was her case, there was no doubt about that. She could see her initials stamped on it. She wrenched open the door and reached the platform. There was a press of people, and before she could overtake him she heard the train jerk into motion again. She heard, too, some kind of commotion behind her, she heard someone shout, but paid no attention. Besides her sense of loss, a new reason for anger burned in her. She remembered that she herself had asked him to look after the case.

He was through the barrier now. She could see his broad shoulders conspicuous in the swirl moving down the slope beyond. As this wasn't her station, there was a maddening delay while she had her ticket inspected, but at last she was through. Anger lent wings to her feet as she rushed down the slope. He was still in sight, still carrying her case in the most nonchalant manner possible. His leisurely walk, as though he hadn't a care in the world, as if he really were entitled to that uniform, roused in her a feeling that if she hadn't been quite so angry, might almost have been admiration.

She rushed past him and planted herself in his path like a small avenging fury. She cried "Give me my case!" He started at her, his eyebrows raised a little, so that she had to concede grudgingly that he could act. He smiled ingratiatingly, and he thought—here's where he starts being plausible.

He said, still with that attractive shyness: "I'm awfully sorry. I'm afraid there must be some mistake."

Celia pointed, and said scornfully: "I suppose you're going to tell me those aren't my initials?"

"Perhaps if you told me your name——"

"Celia Burgess. C. B."

He murmured: "Celia .... you know, that rather suits you. It makes one think of spring and Shakespeare ...."

Celia nodded grimly; keeping herself planted well in front of him. And she had thought he was shy

He opened the case. Celia looked in.

She said: "Please don't try any of your flash patter on me. I'm waiting to hear you explain those initials."

"I suppose you'd think it was just more—er—flash patter if I told you my name was Colin Blackton?"

Celia sniffed. No, very subtle, she thought, not really up to standard. No doubt he'd thought of two names to fit her initials directly he'd seen her case in the carriage. She saw him now pull out a military identity card which he handed to her. The name was Captain Colin Blackton.

She sniffed again, this time a little less certainly. "Identity cards can be forged—"

He sighed. He gazed up at the sky, darkening now to the blue of approaching dusk. "I should have to have been something of a prophet. I mean, to have an identity card all ready with the exact initials of a case I hadn't seen. However, you may suspect me of carrying a complete set of identity cards with every possible arrangement of initials."

He opened the case. Celia looked in. She saw a dressing-gown, four pairs of khaki socks, and the most masculine pyjamas possible.

She said at last: "I'm—well, I'm sorry. It was those initials—"

He said quickly: "Of course. and your case and mine are both standard patterns. Besides, with all this stealing of hand-luggage going on. I saw something about it in the paper to-day—"

Suddenly she realized something and cried out. "My case is still in the rack. I'll have to phone the next stop—"

"I'm sure it will be safe enough. They looked an honest lot in our carriage—" He smiled "Except me, of course."

Then his look changed to one of concern. He said: "Meanwhile, what are you going to do now?"

"Catch the next train on, I suppose. You don't happen to know when that is?"

"Well.... As a matter of fact, it isn't."

She stared at him. "What do you mean?"

"There isn't another this evening. They 've just knocked that last train off."

She said at last: "I suppose I'll have to stay here .... Though I haven't any things now. My case had all my night things, and—"

He said hastily: "Then we'd better both go back to the station and ring up about your case."

They went to the station. Celia gave a cry and pointed. An aged porter was standing there gazing into space, and at his feet was her case. She realized now what that commotion and cry must have been behind her. Somebody in her carriage must have thought she was missing the train, so had opened the door and put out her case on the platform.

She went up to the porter and said, "Thank you so much. That's mine."

He looked at her with suspicion, and said:

"How do I know it's yours?"

She began: "To start with, those are my initials, C. B.—" Then she broke off hurriedly because she caught Colin's eye.

"Ah," said the porter cunningly, "easy enough to say that. But there's plenty of stuff being pinched these days, so suppose you tell me first what's in it?"

Colin started fixedly at one of the slotmachines, and Celia went a little pink. She said after a pause, "Well .... there's a crepe-de-chine nightie. And some step-ins—underclothes—"

"Colour?" asked the porter.

"Pale blue .... Then there's a—well—"

Colin cut in firmly. "It's all right, Dawkes. This is Miss Celia Burgess, a friend of mine. Those are her initials and that's her case. Thanks very much for looking after it."

Something clinked and Dawkes grinned.

In the hotel Colin put down the cases and held out his hand in a way that seemed to Celia to have something depressingly final about it. He picked up his case and left, hastily—as if, Celia thought, he imagined she had designs on him. She took her own case up to her room and threw it on the bed. She hated the sight of it now.

An hour later the telephone rang in the hall and her heart jumped. She heard Colin's voice at the other end and felt her knees go a little shaky. He said: "Do you think I could have my pyjamas?" He added quickly: "It was all my fault, rushing out like that. I mixed up our two cases. But I expect you've discovered that already. I thought—well, I wondered if you'd rung up the camp."

"I haven't opened mine—yours." She gave a sudden shriek down the phone. "But you—you opened mine—"

"Don't worry," said Colin. "I shut the lid down with a bang when I saw pale blue."

* * *

Later, outside the hotel, he said suddenly. "Celia, I want to confess. I'd know my case anywhere, it's got a stain where my batman spilled boot oil. I mixed those two cases on purpose."

Celia said to the moon; "Why did you, Colin?"

"Why? Because I had to see you again, and I was too darned shy to ask you outright."

Celia smiled to herself. She was looking into the not-too-distant future. She was thinking how convenient it was that they had the same initials.

(—Tit—Bits)

"My friend, it is the Devil wi encourages you to drink."
"Does he? Well, I wish you'd tell him to speak up."

"Dad, what's repartee?"
"Generally an insult in a dress suit, my son."

"It's so peaceful and quiet here in the wilds, you'd hardly think we're miles and miles away from civilization, would you?"

Landlady: "This is the last time you stay here."
Boarder: "You've said it. I wouldn't even lodge a complaint here."

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Vijayalakshmi Pandit

INDIA'S AMBASSADOR TO AMERICA

"She Seems To Be Made To Order For The Job"

By HILDA WIERUM BOULTER

America has seen many notable and distinguished visitors from India, and it is no disparagement to any of these great men and women to say that probably the one most peculiarly fitted to the task of awakening America's conscience to the problems of India has been Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

There are many reasons for Mrs. Pandit's particular suitability, and some of them may sound frivolus to Indian ears attuned as they are to the graver issues of life. We in America do love famous people and their relatives. Mrs, Pandit is the sister of one of the most famous men now living, and she is not by any means without her own personal claims to fame, as the first woman cabinet Minister of an Indian province.

We like the picturesque Mrs. Pandit, like an exquisite figurine in her graceful sari, appeals to our love of the picturesque. We like people who are different enough to be interesting, but enough like ourselves to be understandable. Mrs. Pandit exactly fills the bill. She has just that dash of the exotic which gives zest to an interview and extra charm to a picture, yet she is, after all, very much like any other well-educated, much-travelled "socialite".

We do like success, and Mrs. Pandit has been eminently successful in her political career. We like intelligence, energy, wit and humour—all of which qualities Mrs. Pandit radiates. We have a very real and deep respect for high ideals and we have a quick sympathy for nobility of character and purpose. In Mrs. Pandit America immediately sensed these qualities. We admire women who accomplish things and yet managed to retain their feminine charm and to accomplish a woman's fundamental job of bringing up a family.

And Mrs. Pandit, whom we could see accomplishing things right under our eyes, has certainly more than her fair share of feminine charm and was frequently seen in company with one or all of her three charming daughters. She is, in fact, made to order for the job she undertook when she came to this country.

An Auxiliary Campaign

Obviously neither Mrs. Pandit nor anyone else can achieve India's freedom by any activities in the United States of America. All of this work is in the nature of an auxiliary campaign to the main battle being waged in India itself. But there is no doubt whatsoever that an intelligent world opinion on the Indian question would be most helpful as a means of applying moral pressure on Great Britain. And there is also no doubt whatsoever that the two most important centres for such a world opinion are in this country and in the Soviet Union. There is very considerable doubt, however, whether there is so much need for workers in this field in the Soviet Union as there is in the United States of America

The population of the United States is to a very large extent of Anglo-Saxon ancestry, tied by bonds of blood and fundamental culture to the peoples of the British Isles. This is particularly true of the population of the Eastern Seaboard, in which strip are located both our national capital and New York city, financial center of the country. This part of the country still to a very great degree dominates the policy of our Government. It is strongly sympathetic to Britain. Moreover, there are very many people in the United States who judge the British Empire by our next-door neighbour—Canada, blissfully unaware that the Dominion of Canada and India are as far apart politicly and economically as they are in space

British Mis-information Service

To whip up the enthusiasm of the denizens of the Eastern Seaboard and to indoctrinate the Middle West (where our German American population is most dense), either indifferent to Britain or actually hostile, the British Government maintains an Information Service. So far as India is concerned this organization might better be called a Mis-information Service. By half-truths and strategic silence on certain subjects, by manipulation of statistics, and by all the other well-known tricks of the trade, the India section of the Information Service has managed to keep constantly before the people of America a picture of India such that no sane person with no 'other' source of information at his disposal could possibly doubt that Britain must stay at the helm of Indian affairs, etc., etc.

There have been of course, for many years a number of Indians in this country who through the media of books and lectures have presented the other side of the picture. But these people have pitted against them in the unfair struggle an organization which has at its disposal the prestige and resources of the British Empire. While the Indian lecturer must perforce charge for his lectures since he must live on the proceeds thereof, the British Information Service can offer lecturers, a few of them, sad to relate, Indians, for nothing. They can buy up whole editions of certain books for free distribution. The Indian Nationalist writer not only may have difficulty in finding a publisher, but he cannot afford to scatter his works broadcast over the land.

The British visitor to these shores is welcomed everywhere, in the homes of influential citizens and in exclusive clubs, with open arms as a sort of hitherto unknown but greatly revered elder brother. The Indian is seldom seen or met off the lecture platform—few here get to know him with any degree of intimacy. Mrs. Pandit had many social contacts, and she made the most of them. People saw her at teas and dinners, they were her 'guests' as well as her hosts.

At The Golden Gate

At San Francisco Mrs. Pandit, presented at huge overflow public meetings by the National Committee for India's Freedom, first captivated these large audiences by her eloquent and forceful speeches, her charm of personality and her obvious devotion to her cause. Then at Press conferences (incidentally, hers attracted as large a number of reporters as did Eden's and Molotoff's—the other and more official stars of the Conference) her logic, her wit and her straightforward manner of answering questions made a tremendous impression on the habitually cynical and hard-boiled members of the fourth estate.

Mrs. Pandit kept India before the minds of everyone all during that Conference. It is reported that some newspaper man said that the delegate most in the public eye, who received more, and more serious, attention than anyone else, was not a delegate at all—but Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, 'unofficial' representative of Nationalist India who perforce carried on 'outside' the sacred precincts of the Conference Hall. An important consequence of Mrs. Pandit's presence was that by the attention she attracted and by the calibre of her utterances, she showed up the 'official' Indian delegation for what it was, a collection of showy puppets dancing when the master pulled the strings

Mrs. Pandit by special invitation addressed the State Assembly of California. Considering that California is not exactly noted for its pro-oriental attitude, this represented a real achievement. The Indian community of California, largely composed of Punjabi Sikh and Moslem farmers, was so happy during Mrs. Pandit's stay in California, so proud of her, that they were raised to a sort of seventh heaven. Those who witnessed the receptions they tendered her were deeply moved.

Vijayalakshmi Pandit & Sarojini Naidu snapped at Wardha.

The Voice Of The Congress

Over the radio and on the lecture platform this dynamic woman has spoken with the authority of one who knows as well as feels. A very telling point is always the fact that she has herself been a Minister—Americans are in the habit of listening with respect to Legislators. Other Indians here have been interpreting the events of the last few years in India—and quite correctly in most cases. But here was someone who had been in the Congress inner circles, and a Government Minister as well. She 'knew'—the Congress and the Government both, from inside, at first hand. No one could question her authority.

Mrs. Pandit has been twice to the White House. The first time she was the guest of Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon. She did not meet President Roosevelt, but it was always an open secret that one method of getting an idea before him was by way of Mrs. Roosevelt. More recently Mrs. Pandit was introduced to President Truman by Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York, sponsor of one of the bills for Indian Citizenship in this country. What took place at that meeting, what was discused, and what views expressed by President Truman, have remained a secret. A condition of the meeting was that anything said was to be "off the record"—and Mrs. Pandit has, of course, kept her word.

Interview With Truman

But one fact stands out. She is the first Indian (so far as anyone knows) to be presented to a President of the United States otherwise than through the regular diplomatic channels (the British Embassy, or, now, the office of the Indian Agent General)—and certainly the first to have been presented by a United States Congressman. President Truman would never have consented to any such interview, under such circumstances, had he not considered both Mrs. Pandit herself, and her views, of very great importance.

The White House reporters immediately seized upon the significance of this meeting. When Mrs. Pandit appeared that day, accompanied by Congressman Celler, they looked at one another in open-mouthed astonishment. What did this mean? A prominent Indian escorted to an interview with the President of the United States, not by Lord Halifax, not by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, but by United States Representative Emanuel Celler! It was unheard of. It was unbelievable. They scented a "story." When she emerged from the interview, she was immediately surrounded by excited and inquisitive pressmen. But Mrs. Pandit knew how to handle them. Without antagonizing anyone, she managed to escape without giving any information whatsoever.

This interview with President Truman, under these extraordinary circumstances, may be taken as the measure of her work here. To those who have had the privilege of knowing her personally, of associating with her closely, her visit here will be a mile-stone. We can never forget her, her personality her words, or her work.

A man was killed by a train near a country village, and an inquest was held.

The jury consisted of villagers unused to such proceedings, and the coroner, wishing to be helpful, advised them to bring in a verdict of "felo de se."

Having retired to consider their verdict, some argument arose among the jury as to what the coroner meant. The foreman soon settled the difficulty.

"This coroner chap," he explained, "knows what he's talking about. He's had these jobs before. If he says the dead man fell in the sea, he fell in the sea."

A few minutes later the jury filed back into court, and the foreman announced the verdict, "Found drowned."

THIS IS ENGLAND!

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons, promised "appropriate counter-measures" against the present wave of burglaries and hold-ups in London.

But it is not only burglaries and hold ups, and it is not London. The whole country is in the grip of an epidemic of petty thieving.

Lt. Col. H. Hutchinson, who asked the question in the Commons, comes from Glasgow. He knows that Glasgow, "no mean city", has its full share of thefts of bicycles, telephones from booths, mascots from cars, clothes from lines, and ashtrays from restaurants and electric bulbs.

Rife In Every Town

Dishonesty of this sort has lately become rife in every town in Britain. Reports reaching me from all quarters show that there is just as much need for a concerted effort against petty crime as there is for "appropriate counter-measures" against major criminals.

This effort cannot be left to the police alone. It has become everybody's business. Railway employees are setting an example by banding themselves together to stop the pilfering of goods in transit.

Most of the pilfering is done by men who would have once regarded such thefts with horror. With their honest colleagues watching, these thieves may be less difficult to catch than the members of the travelling public who steal leather straps, mirrors and other detachable articles from railway carriages.

Nothing is safe that is not nailed or screwed down. Shop detectives find that the selling of unwrapped goods has provided thieves with opportunities to escape detention. Booksellers are great sufferers. One group of libraries has lost £3,000 worth of books from its shelves in the last twelve months

People are stealing things to-day that they would have thrown away before the war. One reason is that the same things are difficult to obtain by honest means

It strikes me as a problem even more pressing than the increase of hold-ups, burglaries, and other major crimes and even more challenging to the public conscience

Titled Lady Leader

In the meantime, a woman whose name was once in Debrett and who was one of the prettiest debutantes of her year is thought to be second in command of a gang responsible for the present outbreak of safe and jewellery stealing, whose total swag is estimated to amount to £100,000.

She is middle-aged now, but retains her beauty and holds sway over some of the most dangerous criminals of the century. It is said that she lives with the leader of the gang in a quiet London suburb. They go almost nightly to the headquarters of the gang, a club in Mayfair. Here they have planned daring jewel thefts. Safe-stealing by the gang in the London area alone has in the past few months involved nearly £40,000, but safe-stealing is now secondary to the jewel robberies.

Police of three counties are also hunting an organised gang of poachers who, using powerful signal lamps and cars, have been taking hundreds of pounds worth of salmon nightly from the remote Westermorland reaches on the forty-five-mile long River Lune.

The fish is believed to be going to London and Manchester black-markets, and the organisation behind the poachers is thought to be the same as that which is operating large-scale poultry thefts from the Fylde district of Lancashire. A water bailiff went to investigate a light flashing on the water at night when he was attacked. "A portable searchlight was turned on me, I was stoned by eight or ten men and beaten about the head with sharp-pointed gaffs," he said.

Cruelty Story

An evacuee boy of 11 told a Court that poker fights had been frequent between children at a farm where fifty evacuee children had been looked after at different times. He was giving evidence on behalf of Mrs. Ethel Edith Martin, at whose farm in Yorkshire, the children stayed.

After a five-hour hearing the Bench dismissed a charge against Mrs. Martin of cruelty to the boy's fifteen-year-old sister Nancy, whose father is in the Army and who has no mother. According to the prosecution Nancy, who had been adopted by Mrs. Martin eighteen months ago had frequently to work from 5-30 in the morning until 10 p.m. had been beaten by Mrs. Martin with a stick and a poker and had received no pocket money and had been only once to the pictures in six months.

Nancy said that after being struck she ran out into the rain in a dress, apron, dustcap and sandals, to a woman doctor. Her brother, however, told the Court that Nancy was "bossy", and the children struck back after she hit them. The children had bruises, he said.

Fewer Church-Goers

Fewer than one in seven of the population of England are regular church and chapel goers. Fewer than one in three go to church at Christmas, Easter and the Harvest Festival. Only a few are definitely anti-religious; the majority are amiably indifferent. When the church bells ring, they smilingly pass by on the other side.

This is the conclusion reached by Sidney Dark, former editor of the "Church Times".

Writing in the weekly "Sunday Pictorial", Sidney Dark says at last the Church is going to do something about this. Plans are being made for a nation-wide drive to bring people back into the churches. The Church Assembly has accepted the report of the Commission appointed two years ago by Dr. Temple to consider what should be done about what was called "the drift from organised religion." But the basic assumption of the report, according to Sidney Dark, is that the Britishers are more irreligious and more immoral than their grandfathers and grandmothers.

Sidney Dark does not believe it. He says lamenting the Frivolous 'Forties is becoming as fashionable and is every bit as silly as the old talk of the Naughty 'Nineties. One of the reasons for the decrease in churchgoing is that going to church in a topper on Sunday mornings is no longer an essential part of the successful and respectable life. Bob Sawyer went to church to establish a medical practice. The farm labourer used to go to church or be sacked by a pious farmer. Church going is no longer an economic necessity, either for doctors, farm workers or anyone else. The people who go to church now do so because they want to worship and say their prayers.

Sidney Dark reminds us that nearly 500 years ago, John Bal, "a foolish priest of the county of Kent," was gaoled three times for preaching from the text—

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?

It might well be that preachers of similar sermons to-day might find themselves in Brixton, but they would light such a candle in England that by God's grace might never be put out.

Jolly Good Chap

Film magnate Arthur Rank is a keen Sunday school teacher. Although he sees no reason why children should not go to films on Sundays with their parents, he would like them to look after their religious duties as well. So in a little room below the Methodist Chapel in Surrey he himself conducts a Sunday school where he tells eighteen little children the Bible stories of the loaves and fishes. Then they stand up and sing a hymn with him. And he says to them "Close your eyes and lower your heads and we will say a prayer."

On last Sunday he prayed in such a way that children would understand, asking God to make them all good, and sincere, never letting material things take their minds away from good things.

Rank has been a Sunday school teacher since he was 19. His father was a Sunday school teacher for fifty years. The children like his teaching. Said one of them "Jolly good chap this bloke Rank. We like him immensely". The lad who said it is only nine-year-old.

Book Famine

Many libraries, particularly in London are the larger industrial areas, are facing a book famine.

The shortage, growing more acute from week to week, is confined mainly to technical and educational works. Some libraries have been waiting two years for standard historical volumes—and are still waiting. Librarians have had to become book sleuths to track down restricted issues of standard works, for even a day's delay in placing an order may mean the few hundred volumes "run off" have been snapped up by rival libraries.

According to the chief librarian of a Central Library, the chief sufferers are the children. He has been waiting a long time for Russian reference grammars. Other technical and scientific works, unobtainable at the moment, are volumes on colour printing and lithography, applied hydraulics, modern plastics, and political economy.

Judy College

Punch and Judy have for centuries been mere figures of fun. But now they have been officially approved as a legitimate means of instruction under the new Education Act.

The other day education officials teachers and groups of child 'puppeteers" met at the College of Preceptors in Bloomsbury Square to witness the first demonstration organised by the recently formed Educational Puppetry Association.

Puppets made by children were shown and puppet playlets were given by five schools. One of the youngest exhibitors was Jacqueline Pell, of Osirdge Infant School Southgate, who had made a "flat' puppet of paper and dressed it in scraps of coloured cloth. Complete seats of puppets, some of almost professional standard, for acting fairy stories were shown by children from six to eleven. Twenty boys and girls presented a show based on an old Scots ballad "The Barring of the Door". Four worked the puppets, four spoke the lines, and the others made up an orchestra which played "background music."

Dr. Evan Davies, Director of Education of Willisden and pioneer in the use of puppets in schools said puppetry was a great help in educating children. It taught them how to talk and to move about. It allowed them to project themselves into the personalities of their puppets.

Footsteps To Beauty

Latest slogan in England is "Go to the Movies and Learn to walk because the way you walk and the way you hold yourself are tied up with your general health. So the Central Council for Health Education has produced "Footsteps to Beauty, a ten-minute film which tells you how to keep on your toes by standing gracefully on your feet.

Sitting gracefully is equally important. Skits on bad posture drive home the lesson of the picture—that is, if you have the honesty to recognise your own posture as well as that of your friends.

"Footsteps to Beauty" is part of an official health campaign, sponsored by Church, State and medical profession.

★

Released from war work because of nerves shattered by the blitz, which demolished her London home twice, Mrs. Grace Graham, of Upton, Cheshire, has found pace in a lion's den.

The doctor told her she needed a restful occupation. So Mrs. Graham, a lover of animals, applied for a job at the local Zoo. Now she is in almost sole charge of the lions, lionesses and cubs, cleans out the cages and feeds each lion with 11 pounds of horse-meat every day.

★ ★ ★

My Own Grandfather

A correspondent writes to the "Sunday Express":

"I married widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our house often, fell in love with my step-daughter and married her.

"So my father became my son-in-law and my step-daughter my mo-

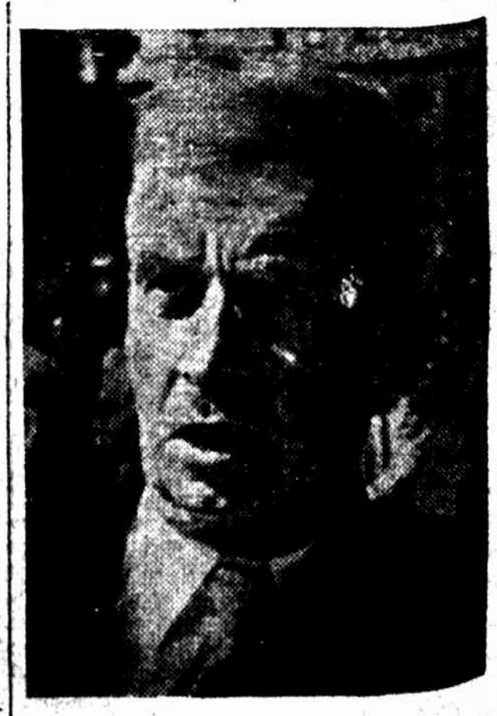
(Continued on page 8)

BURLY BEVIN

Is he playing for High Stakes? The American rumour of a split in the Labour ranks has been contradicted but who can tell.

HORSE GUARD

The Horse guards are back in London though Labour runs the State. Love for display and old time pageantry is innate in the Briton. It was perhaps on it that Churchill banked.



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THE CANINE BRIGADE IN WORLD WAR II

By Huldine V. Beamish

During the first World War, dogs were trained in Britain on a fairly small scale for Army and Red Cross purposes; but although they proved satisfactory and of value, the authorities did not continue the canine side of Army work as a permanent and official organisation. Happily, the few keen and expert individuals interested in this type of work kept up their training and trials privately.

But, at the beginning of the second World War, much preliminary ground had to be covered by these few enthusiastic experts, who fully realised the value of dogs in war, understood the various branches of training, and eventually convinced the authorities that the matter was worth while supporting.

Considering the handicap of "starting from scratch," progress was extremely good, and dogs had been used for many purposes, offensive and defensive, not only in Britain itself, but wherever the British Army had been operating.

In the early days it was an urgent matter to obtain and train teams of dogs as quickly as possible. War factories and aerodromes were springing up all over the country, as well as secret stores and many other experimental buildings, whose protection had to be safeguarded in every possible way. At that time too, the possibilities of invasion—from air as well as sea—were far from remote.

As soon as the authorities realised the value of dogs for certain work, they called on the general public for a loan of suitable material. Many people who were wondering how to feed and care for their larger pets welcomed a solution that ensured not only a future for the dog, but a practical contribution towards the protection of the country. Trainers, mostly enthusiastic experts, were soon called for, and the movement started.

For various reasons I cannot now go into details of the organisations concerned, but I can state that dogs were employed in aerodromes, camps, factories, and secret stores all over Britain, and certainly proved their worth. They were highly trained in guard and patrol work. They were trained to discover undesirable trespassers, and pursue, and attack them on command. No sentry in the world can follow or fire at a suspected criminal if the night is so dark he cannot see. But no trespasser, however fast and cunning, can escape the attentions of a trained guard-dog, whose sensitive nose and ears are helped rather than hindered by the blackest night.

Dogs acting as escorts to arrested persons are also of untold value. The human guardian may not be able to run as fast as his escaping prisoner, but his canine partner can overtake the swiftest runner, even in woods or winding streets.

In railway yards and seaports the dog also has great value. His sense of smell, highly trained and developed, is better than any police torch among the bales and piles of stores at a goods station or on a quay at night. He can pick up the scent of any suspicious person at great distances, and no matter how well the suspect may hide himself, the dog will find him out, much as a setter or pointer comes up to a close-lying bird.

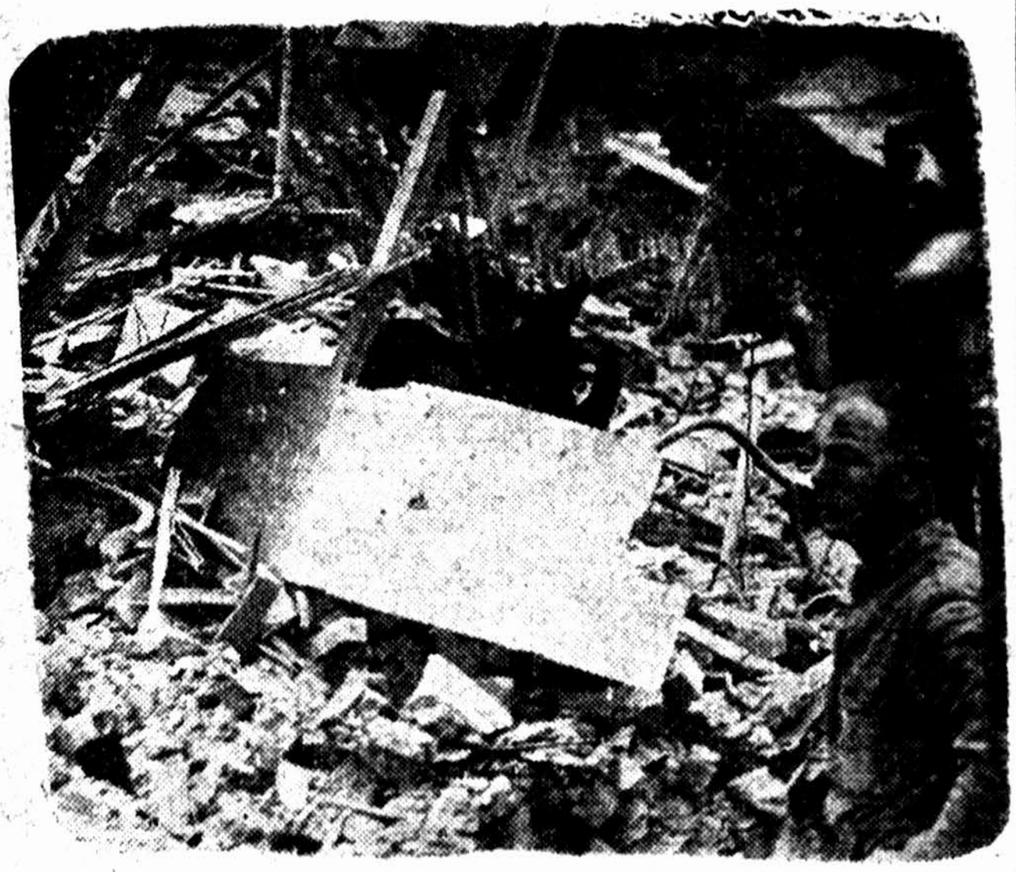
Dogs have also been used in London to find the unfortunate victims of bomb damage, buried sometimes under masses of bricks and debris, but still alive, and many lives have been saved in this way. This is often something their human handlers cannot do, and it depends on a highly developed sense of smell and extensive training.

If dogs must be trained for specialist jobs, this also applies to their future handlers. Dog and man have to be trained together in order to produce the full benefits of close co-operation and understanding. The handler not only works with his dog, but is responsible for him in every way, food, health, exercise, cleanliness, and so on.

Great strides have certainly been made in the use of war-dogs in Britain and, after America came into the war, the American Army authorities soon realised the value of this work, taking over many trained British dogs and sending their men to be instructed in the handling of them for patrol and other purposes. As the Allied armies moved into Europe, some of the canine contingent went with them, and no doubt played their part efficiently wherever they went.

Many dog-lovers hope that this valuable addition to the armed and police forces will some day be established on a really permanent and official footing. The work of the expert dog in peace as well as war cannot be over-rated.

The training of a guard-dog at an R. A. F. Station. The guard-dog in training is taught to attack an intruder; the latter is seen well-protected with padding. Many of the dogs are Alsatians, but quite a number of other breeds, including Airedales and Collies have proved equally amenable to training.



An R. A. F. corporal with his big black cross-bred Alsatian "Jet", searching for victims in the ruins of a hotel hit by a flying-bomb in daylight in Southern England. This dog has saved a number of lives; one growl and a scratch, and rescue workers begin to dig for someone who may be buried alive.

A trained Airedale co-operating with a hospital Sister in Red Cross work. The Sister is taking from the pouch on the dog's collar a message written by the "wounded" man. Later, the dog will lead rescuers to the casualty.

The Mirage Of Pakistan

By CHOWDRY AKBAR KHAN,

An Indian Muslim, who is at present residing in London, discusses here in a forthright manner, the issue of Pakistan. He sums up:

"Ill-fated would be the day when Pakistan came into being. What has happened to the already-existing 'Pakistans'? Iraq, Iran and Syria could not resist the intrusion of Britain and Russia. What happened to the Sadabad Pact? A scrap of paper! Turkey had been cowed into acquiescence first into Nazi policy, then complying with the wishes of the Allies. How could Turkey to-day resist the strong pressure of Soviet demands, and how can Iran cope up with the Soviet attitude in the north-western Iran except by appeasement?... Jinnah! save those oid 'Pakistans' first before you create another stillborn."

There was a time when the Islamic might was challenged at the time of the Crusades by the combined might of Christianity. It was a critical time for Islam when the Mongol hordes shook the very foundation of the Baghdad Caliphate. It was a happy time for Iran when at last after an incessant warfare against the dominating Arabs she courageously tore the bond of her slavery.

Even the expulsion of the imperialist Moors from the fair provinces of Spain would not be reckoned so grievous an event as the illogical, impolitic and suicidal policy pursued today by the Muslim League in India. Never had a people been led astray in the political field on a wrong path as the Muslims in India today.

SLAVES TO A SLOGAN

The supporters of Pakistan are such confused politicians, if politicians they could be called, that they cannot even define the 'pakistan' they want. The ideas they hold are vague, their intelligence is limited and reasoning stagnant. The Leaguers have of recent taken shelter behind the catch-phrase that Moslems are a 'nation'.

Acceding to the exploiters of this erroneous theory, are the Indian Moslems the same nation as the Afghans, Persians, Iraqis, Syrians, Egyptians, Albanians and Turks or are they different? If religion is to be taken as the basis of nationality all of them belong to one nation. But do they? Indian Moslem, whether in Afghanistan, Iran, Arabia, Egypt, Turkey or in any other Moslem country is detested by his co-religionists; and any Indian national, of whatever creed, is without any discrimination termed "Hindi."

Any particular religion may be adopted by a nation as its national faith; but a nation has never been based on religion. An Egyptian Arab and a Copt profess different faiths, but nevertheless both are Egyptians; Christian and Moslem Arabs along with the Jews in the Holy Land, all the three adhere to their Palestine nationality. Jews, Christians and Moslems in Turkey are all Turks. Moslems and Christians of Albania are nothing but Albanians.

CRUDE MEDIEVAL FANATICISM

It is a weak case, a false case, no case at all that is being pleaded by the Muslim League. The example of the Moslem politicians and the standard of Islamic politics Jinnah is presenting to the world, non-Moslem as well as Moslem, is not creditable to Islam. The outside world judges Muslim League as nothing but a composition of crude, fanatical demagogues who, ignorant of the trend of modern politics and the economic problems of the peoples, are employing the crazy methods of the 10th Century in exploiting the religious feelings of the Moslems for their own selfish interests.

India has been favoured by nature to be a unique entity. From times immemorial it has remained one entity, and one entity it must remain. Various sections of the Indian people have among them members professing different creeds. For example Jats are shared out between Sikh, Hindu and Moslem religions, Gujars and Rajputs are Hindu as well as Moslem, and so forth, and so on. A Moslem from the Punjab is more akin to his Hindu neighbour than to his co-religionists in other provinces.

The Hindu and Moslem population in one part of the country have, in matter of race, language, literature, social habits and temperament, more in common among themselves than with their respective fellow-believers in other parts. In fact there is no question of religion in politics, faith is a private affair and personal business of every individual. Today one may happen to be Moslem, tomorrow Christian. This moment one may be Hindu, at other time he may be a convert to Islam. Would it be logical and sane to imagine that chamelion-like, one keeps on changing his nationality with the whimsical change of his faith every now and then?

Yes, a religion may be relinquished at will, but a nation as rigid as the soil remains a nation and the same nation.

ANOTHER PAWN FOR THE CHESSBOARD

Ill-fated would be the day when Pakistan came into being. What has happened to the already-existing 'pakistans'? Irak, Iran and Syria could not resist the intrusion of Britain and Russia. What happened to the Sadabad Pact? A scrap of paper! Turkey had been cowed into acquiescence first into Nazi policy, then inot comply with the wishes of the Allies. How could Turkey today resist the strong pressure of Soviet demands, and how can Iran cope up with the Soviet attitude in the north-western Iran except by appeasement? Do the Azerbaijanis care for their weak, helpless Moslem Irani brothers or for the Communist Soviets holding the big rod? Poor weak, Helpless countries. The Kurds, a Moslem people, as always are agitating for separation from their Irani, Turkish and Iraqi Moslem brothers to form a national state of their own. The Faith does not count in the politics of the foreign Moslems. Small nations are no more than pawns on the chessboard of international power politics. Jinnah! save those old 'pakistans' first before you create another stillborn. If that kind of 'pakistan' which, if not less, but in no case more is the aim of the League, cursed be the day if the Moslems accept it.

Proposals of the Arab League were outright rejected at San Francisco. The Arabs were humiliated on the points of Palestine and Arab Regional Council.

Economically Pakistan will be committing hari-kari for the Moslems. Barren, semi-desert areas of the Moslem-inhabited north-west do not possess such resources as to become and stay even a third-rate Power. With the frontiers based on religious grounds there will be no end of restrictions and limitations in the matter of financial and economic arrangements.

SEEDS FOR A FUTURE WAR

Politically Pakistan will desperately need the support of a foreign nation in the manner the Jews are presenting a problem in Palestine, which means that Jinnah's Pakistan will be a mere 'protectorate' of some form; and the influence and presence of an alien people so near to its borders will present a perpetual danger to the independence of Hindu India. There will certainly be more cause for war than peace.

Would the Moslem and Hindu minorities in different parts of India be left peacefully in their homes or would they face transfer? If they were left where they are on some mutual understanding between the two religions and living harmoniously, as they are now, then what is the need of 'pakistan' at all? If the Hindus and the Moslems can live together, as they certainly do at present, why bother about any separatist movement? If not, is it in that case possible to transfer huge numbers of people from hundreds of places? Even a king like Muhamad Tughlak miserably failed when he wanted to transfer the inhabitants of even one town, Delhi, to his new capital, Daulatabad, in the Deccan. Although insignificant as compared to the magnitude of the Indian problem, but still the transfer of population that took place between Greece and Turkey after the Great War, has not been a successful experiment. Turkish community probably of Greek origin, transferred from Greece to Turkey, still possesses and cherishes the Greek culture, habits, thoughts, outlook, and vice versa. The Jewish victims of the Spanish Inquisition deported from the country have long ushered to their Andalusian culture. Even today the Jews, who have been expelled from Russia, Poland and Germany have remained of the same outlook and cherish their relationship to the countries where they had been persecuted. The majority of them, although perhaps born in England, speak German among themselves and in their homes.

Yes, transfer indeed.

Would it be possible to transfer the unique Taj Mahal, majestic forts, dignified mosques and tombs and shrines of fine architecture from the Hindu to the Moslem parts, or would they be left as they are for the Moslem pilgrimage in a perhaps hostile territory like the Wailing Wall and the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem? Would the majority Moslem-cities in the Hindu parts suffer evacuation or would they be left as Trieste, Vilna and Danzig?

MISCONCEIVED PROPAGANDA

It is heartrending to see the simple Moslems being exploited and misled by the selfish leaders with unbounded ruthlessness under the miracle-producing guise of religion. The League is a body of people enjoying special privileges at the hands of their English master. They stigmatise the Hindu as money lender, present him as their capitalist and landlord. But are not their counterparts in the Moslem ranks? For example Khojas, money-lender Pathans, and big Zamindars.

The Hindus are blamed vociferously by the Leaguers for castes, untouchability and other corruptions in their social system. True, neither do they get sanction and approval from any quarter; but these corruptions are certainly not non-existent among the Moslems.

Would a Syed, Rajput, Pathan or Mughal at present marry his daughter to a menial Moslem, say a shoemaker, carpenter, or ironsmith or even among themselves? There is no intermarriage among the Moslem themselves. If these prejudices can be removed from among the Moslems they can with as much care be banished from among the Hindus and Moslems. Would the Moslem population be in all peace if once separated from the Hindus when we have often seen the Shias and the Sunnis or even the members of the same family in a village fighting among themselves? Doubtless there is the open fact that the adherents of different religions in villages get along better than with their own kinsfolk.

A PROP TO REACTION

The Moslem League is desperately struggling to preserve the crumbling and decaying structure of reaction backed by British imperialism. As the Indian National Congress has put before the country its programme of Socialism the reactionary elements are showing a tendency to drop from its ranks. Landlords, capitalists and Government favourites have seen the red light from the beacon of hope that the Congress programme has presented to the nation. It is a programme which is bound to cut all the gnawing sores in the economic and political body of the country. The League as well as the British vested interests, scared of the impending class struggle, are making every effort to divert the issue into a religious feud.

To the balanced mind there is no question of Hindu dominating the Moslems. 90 million people cannot be suppressed by anybody, provided they have a will to survive. The Moslem nationalities of the Soviet Union have never complained of any oppression. If really the Moslems are so degenerated, as is the opinion of the Leaguers, they would in that case on no account be in a position to save themselves in even a dozen 'pakistans.'

That India will be free there is no doubt. But as seen today from the events happening in Indonesia, Indo-China, Palestine and Iran there is no hope for small nations stretching in and from the Pacific to the Red Sea unless they join a common socialistic federation on a fair and equal footing—perhaps Paci-Red Federation.

A Hollywood producer received a story entitled "The Optimist." He called his staff together and said: "Gentlemen, this title must be changed to something simpler. We're intelligent and know what an optimist is, but how many of those morons who'll see the picture will know he's an eye-doctor?"

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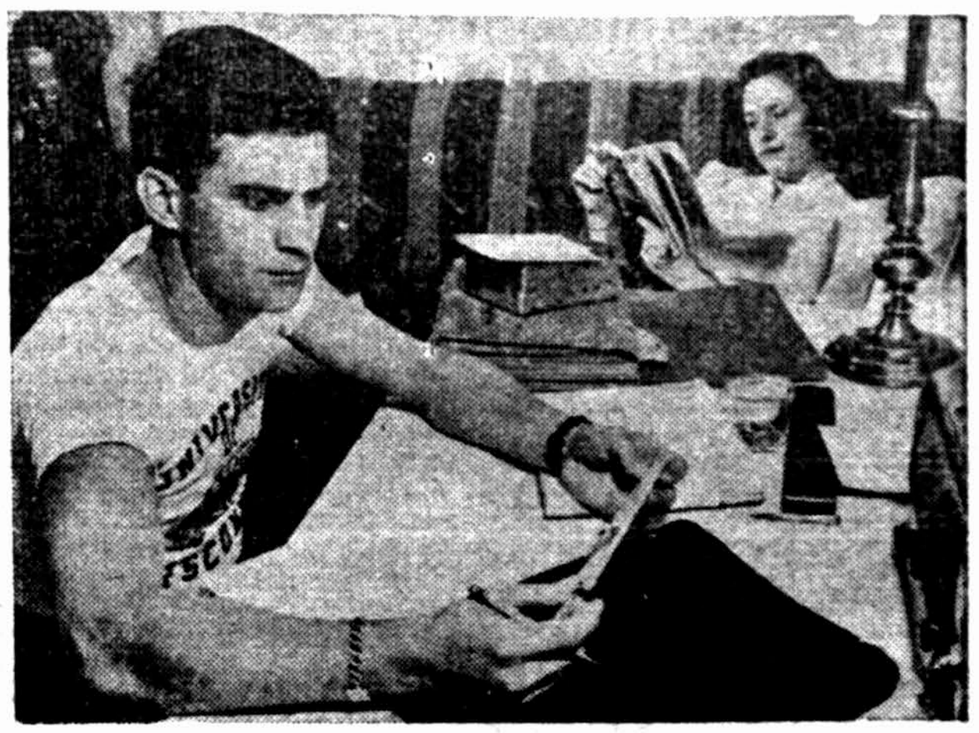
Squashes, Cordials, Fruit Syrups, and Tomato Ketchup, best quality, reasonable rates, and immediate compliance of orders. For rates and terms contact with

NORTHLAND INDUSTRIES

Paharganj, New Delhi. Telegrams: "NETWORK."

Three-unit trailer provides comfortable quarters for small family GUNNAR NILSEN, formerly a U. S. Air Force bomber pilot, studies a text-book, while Mrs. Nilsen feeds their 8-months-old daughter. Gail.

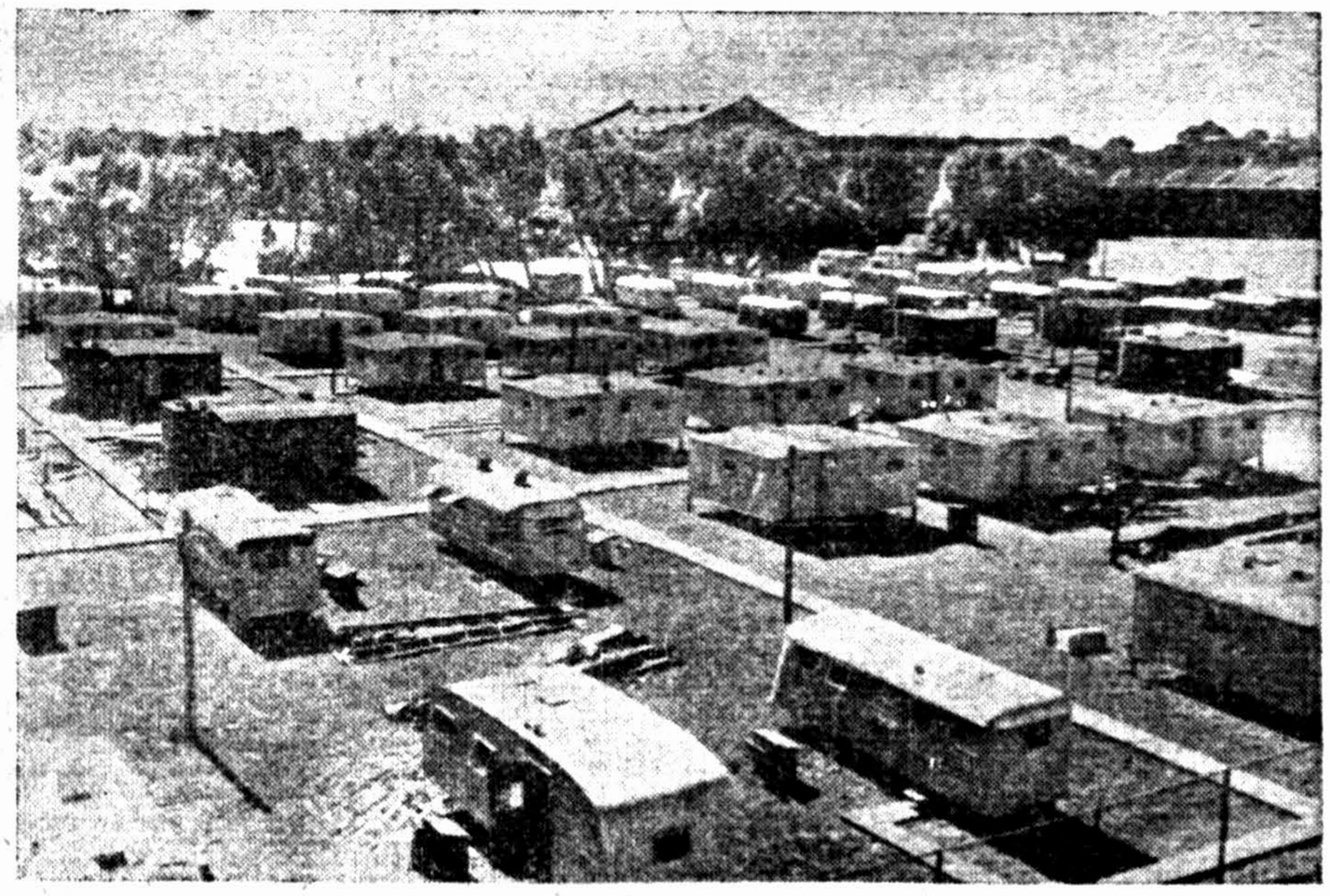


Veteran tackles engineering problems in trailer's living room. A veteran studies engineering courses in a trailer's living room, while his wife reads a magazine.

G. I.'s BILL OF RIGHTS

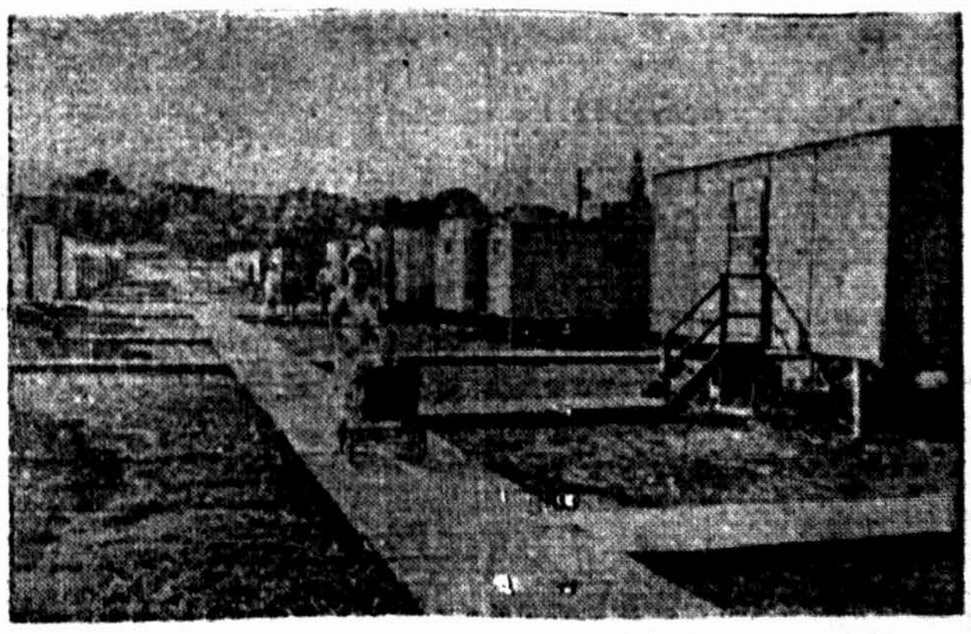
How Wisconsin Varsity Solved Housing Problem

The housing shortage, now critical in the United States is expected to grow more acute with the return of over one million war veterans, according to John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Administrator, in a letter to the mayors of all the cities of over 25,000 population. Blandford said veterans' families "will not find enough homes unless cities establish some system of organizing their housing supply and of giving veterans preference in turnover". The University of Wisconsin has an unusual plan for housing married veterans of the armed forces who have resumed their studies at the midwestern U. S. University. A village of 100 trailers has been established in a field adjacent to the University's sports stadium to accommodate these students and their families. Each trailer has a kitchenette, a living room, sleeping accommodations, electric lights, and electric cooking facilities. A one-room unit costs a student dol. 25 a month, and a three-room unit costs dol. 32.50. Laundry, bath and toilet facilities are housed in separate, centrally located units. Under Federal legislation a veteran attending school is eligible to receive dol. 57.50 a month if single; dol.86.25 if married. A disabled veteran attending school receives dol. 105 a month, or his pension, whichever is larger. In addition, the government pays a maximum of dol. 500 a year tutions. All veterans are eligible for at least one year of training, while those who were younger than 25 years of age at the time they entered service are entitled to training for one year, plus the time they actually spent in service



General view of village of one-unit and three-unit traile.

Laundry facilities are located centrally. The veterans' wives may do the family laundry in the centrally located laundry unit, which contains four washing machines, eight wash tubs and four ironing boards.



The Village streets are wooden walks. A veteran's wife takes their son for an airing, pushing the baby carriage along the wooden walks of the trailer village.

Science Will Fill Our Larders

By Professor A. M. Low

The shelves of the world's larders are bare. According to recently issued statistics there is a deficiency in almost every common and important article of food except wheat. Sugar, fats and meat production are far below the needs of the Western nations, without taking into consideration the millions of Asia who even before the war had less food than was necessary for the mere maintenance of health.

Experts hold out little hope that the position can be immediately remedied by the ending of the war or the release of shipping, for this is a shortage due not so much to the food being in the wrong place, as has been the case through Hitler's war, as to the food not being there at all.

Yet, paradoxically, it is safe to forecast that if we use the knowledge gained during the war., in a few year the world's larders will be fuller that they have ever been and that for perhaps the first time in human history it will be possible to visualise the position where enough food is produced for every man, woman and child to have enough to eat and enjoy good health.

When we talk of deficiencies today we are apt to forget that there have always been deficiencies in the world's food. Over the course of a few years the world has never produced enough food for everyone in it, much less ensured that this food was in the right place. Modern research and the collection of statistics have made this obvious.

Famines, malnutrition, disease and the other effect o deficiencies in the past were either unrecognised or considered irremedial acts of God. But the plain fact is that even if the transport, the economic system and the will to distribute the food equally had been there sufficient food was not actually produced.

What are the great examples of progress that have been made that enable us to be optimistic about the future, even if we have to tighten our belts a trifle at the moment?

First is the rapid mechanisation of agriculture. This is not new, but it has been greatly accelerated during the war and a whole series of specialised machines have been developed for enabling one man to grow the food that formerly required ten men to produce.

Mechanisation Of Agriculture

There are trenching, cultivating, planting and harvesting machines of many kinds, and to-day there remain few agricultural operations which cannot be performed by machinery much more rapidly than by hand. The incidental effect of this will be to enable the worker on the land to earn more.

We have seen the effects in Britain's great increase in agricultural produce which would have been impossible without mechanisation, and we can soon judge the effect that mechanisation will have in the next few years on the agriculture of more backward countries.

Nor is mechanisation at an end. Britain now has a first class research station devoted entirely to agricultural machinery and we shall see the development of more complex machines which will enable far greater use to be made of our limited land.

Even more important will be the contribution to world food production which will be made by our factories making these machines for export. In the greater part of the world, agriculture remains fantastically primitive, with wooden plough and toolless hand labour. If agricultural machinery is mass-produced, as are cars, the effect will be as revolutionary as that on transport of the first Model T Ford.

We shall also grow more food in every country as a result of the intensified research in our laboratories. It is only now that we are applying to plants, earth and animals the scientific methods of research which have enabled modern industry to reach its present stature.

Future Possibilities

We are still profoundly ignorant of some of the complex processes of fertility or growth, but we are learning rapidly. Space does not permit more than a mention of some of the lines of research which will increase the production of the earth. We shall have better and cheaper synthetic fertilisers—it was the discovery of how to fix the nitrogen of the air into fertiliser that made Malthus's pessimistic prophecies that the world would starve in the Nineteenth Century prove false.

We shall have better strains of plants and animals, enabling crops to be grown in hotter and colder climates, where the soil is at present considered barren. You have only to produce an apple or a wheat that can be grown 100 miles nearer the Arctic Circle than any previous type to add hundreds of thousands of square miles to the area available for cultivation.

We shall know how to control sex in animals, how to make sheep produce twins with certainty, how to use artifical insemination so that the finest strains can be made available all over the world very cheaply. This means more food from the same area and with the same labour.

But one of the biggest contributions is likely to come from synthesising laboratories. Food will be made from materials that are inedible and even from purely inorganic substances like coal and air. To-day we all eat one great synthetic food, margarine. This is a product of the laboratory, invented in the Nineteenth Century to meet the situation where Europe's population was increasing much more rapidly than its edible fat supplies.

Proteins From Sugar

Now we have other similar processes for producing synthetic proteins. In fact these processes short circuit the cow or the sheep which turn grass into meat. The processes, depend upon the power of special yeasts to feed on sugar products that have been considered waste. The yeast yields proteins that can be made edible and appetising and this points the way to reducing the world's deficiency of protein foods.

The process is already in action both in the West Indies, where waste sugar is used, and in Germany, where some 200,000 people got their weekly meat ration from seven factories which used sawdust as the basic raw material. It remains to be seen how the real and artificial foods compare in ultimate value.

Increase in the speed of transport will enable perishable goods to be distributed over a wider area, and thus increase the amount consumed compared with that wasted. More important, the improved methods of preserving food developed during the war will enable food not only to be better distributed geographically but also in better time.

These are only some of the great advances which make it possible to forecast that the world should have enough to fill its larder in a few years, even taking into consideration the natural increase in its population. It is for us to develop the proper technique for ensuring that these foods are available.

THIS IS ENGLAND!

(Continued from Page 4)

ther, because she was my father's wife.

"Some time afterwards my wife had a son—he was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother.

"My father's wife, namely, my step-daughter, had also a son he was, o course, my brother and in the meantime my grandchild for he was the son of my daughter.

"My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time, and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather I was my own grandfather."

The "Talking Books!"

The talking book for the blind is on the way. One day in the not so distant future the blind will subscribe to the ordinary lending library, put the volume in a radar machine, and hear the latest best-seller.

Scientists, the B.B.C., R.A.F. experts and chemists are working continually at a new theory that has come from one of the war's most closely-guarded secrets. And an official of St. Dunstan's Hospital for the Blind, while warning the blind not to expect miracles at once, said "We have high hopes. It is too early yet to make promises, but the committee will succeed in their endeavours, and are exploring every angle of radar as a benefit to the blind."

The talking book is described as "a method by which ordinary printed letters can be read aloud."

This will do away with the heavy cost of the Braille books.

* * *

Curty Sark, not the famous windjammer, but one of the most commodious turbine—driven yachts afloat, owned before the war by the Duke of Westminster, is to-day lying alongside the jetty at King's Lynn, Norfolk—for sale.

For the Duke's honeymoon in 1930, the Cutty Sark was reconditioned, and lavish bridal suite was installed costing thousands of pounds. The rest of the ship was also overhauled.

To-day she is still in fine condition, except that her work as a submarine escort vessel in the war has worn out her engines. Built as a destroyer in 1920, the Cutty Sark was bought by the Duke and converted into a yacht. She was reputed to be the fastest in the world.

* * *

Members of the august British Royal Society, were recently shocked to discover that they had, accidentally, given one of their rare fellowships to a foreign scientist who had been dead for twelve months—the Russian Nicolai Ivanovitch Vavilov, considered one of the world's greatest geneticists.

He died at Saratov in 1941 in undisclosed circumstances. In 1942, the Royal Society elected him a Foreign Member, the highest British award that can be given to a foreign scientist. News of his death has just been made public.

Sir Henry Hallett Dale, president of the Royal Society, said that "the award, of course, was given on the assumption that Vavilov was alive."

* * *

Demand For Cars

The British Ministry of War Transport is considering the suspension of the priority licence scheme for the purchase of new cars.

Already some 8.000 licences—applications numbered 39,000—have been granted, but only 3 000 cars up to now, are available, a fact which may decide the Ministry to abandon the priority scheme until more cars are ready.

A Ministry official said: "Manufacturers have not yet been able to keep to their estimated scheduled of production—a figure on which we based the number of priority licences to be granted."

One of the leading makers said: "We are hard at it producing cars for both overseas markets and for home trade, but we are still handicapped by the allocation of materials. Labour is another serious bottleneck."

* * *

Cinque Ports flying club at Lympne training ground of 600 pilots has gone out of business. It was here that Anne drove a Y.M.C.A. canteen during the blitz. Anne is now revealed as Mrs. Attlee, wife of Britain's Prime Minister.

The Club was bombed out of existence in 1940 blitz, but it will be reopened again in January, thanks to the inspiration of Anne.

Anne told reporters:

When Lympne is freed in January you can rest assured there will be another flying club. Definitely not the Cinque Ports flying club. That was bombed out of existence in 1940. Let it end there. It did a marvellous job inspiring hundreds of pilots so now let us start again.

An influential syndicate is in negotiation with the Air Ministry regarding the use of Lympne when it comes under civil aviation control again in the new year. We shall have a modern club on the latest lines and with many unique features. I shall be taking a share in the management and control. It is definitely not in a municipal air scheme. Lympne had always the advantage of being the nearest airport to the Continent and has tremendous possibilities.

* * *

Unmarried Mothers

Large sums owed to British women by Allied or Dominion Servicemen who have returned to their own countries may be recovered if recommendations to be placed before the Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, by his Advisory Committee, are passed into law.

The Home Secretary is considering the plight of large numbers of war time unmarried mothers now left without hope of getting the maintenance money ordered by the courts to be paid to them by the fathers of their children.

The proposal, aimed at removing anomalies in laws relating to adopted and illegitimate children, will recommend procedure for securing redress when men against whom affiliation orders have been made, move beyond the jurisdiction of English courts.

A London probation officer said that at present a man cannot be touched for deb's under affiliation orders once he returns to his own country and is demobilised. There is one girl who has more than £100 owing to her under such an order.

Problems created by the increase of illegitimate births in England, of which there are now 1,000 registered every week, have also been reviewed. Drastic changes in the law to remove the stigma of illegitimacy, have been recommended.

"We should like to see a revised form of birth certificate the granting, without distinction, of maternity benefit to unmarried mothers and a vast increase in the accommodation available in this country for unmarried mothers and their children," commented an official of the Council for the Unmarried Mother and her child.

Child adoption organisations are hopeful that any new legislation will ban "private" adoptions.

The Secretary, of the Church Adoption Society, commented: "Baby 'farming' is all too common in Britain. Unmarried mothers often pay large sums of money to people who will adopt their unwanted child. There can be no adequate methods of control unless adoption through a recognised organisation is made compulsory."

Another problem the Home Secretary is examining is that of women who, thinking their husbands have been killed or died in prison camps, have remarried. A Home Office official said that thousands of people now find themselves in the position of having committed bigamy, where husbands have returned after years of absence.

Increase In Divorces

More divorces have been granted in 1945 than ever before in British history. Last year's total record of 12,350 has already been greatly surpassed. When 328 decrees nisi were made absolute in the Divorce Court on November 26, the number for 1945 was brought to over 14,000.

With divorce petitions piling up, especially in many assize courts, there is a waiting list of nearly 2,000. Many of the cases will not be heard until next year.

Petitions by men—and women—returning from the Services bulk largely in the new applications, but the weakening of the marriage tie appears to have become general. Divorce petitions among civilians are also increasing.

* * *

Paris correspondents of British newspapers report that Otto Abetz, who is to be tried in Paris as a war criminal, thinks that Hitler was a mixture of Joan of Arc and Charlie Chaplin.

* * *

Advertisement in a British newspaper: Wanted, stout donkey of quiet habits, to do work of country clergyman in Ireland.

With Five Billion Dollars

America Buys Share In British Empire!

NEW YORK (BY CABLE)

The United States Government has annulled a British debt of about twenty-five billion dollars for Lend-lease aid during the war. In addition, the United States has granted England a credit of four billion and four hundred million dollars.

This is the first cancellation of Lend-lease indebtedness and the first post-war American loan to a foreign country. As such, the Agreement signed on December 6 by British Ambassador Lord Halifax, for Britain, and American Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson, has a tremendous political significance.

The agreement cements the relations between the two countries. All the terms of payment and the rate of interest are very favourable to the borrower.

Long Term Credits

Part of the credit will be used to pay for purchases made by England of American property and equipment now located on the British soil. The remainder of three billion and seven hundred and fifty million dollars is available to Britain and can be drawn upon between the day the agreement is approved by British Parliament and American Congress and December 31, 1951—roughly in the next six years.

Repayment of the loan begins on December 31, 1951, and continues to fifty five years. The rate of interest is 1.62 per cent and in certain circumstances may be even lower. The United States Treasury, which is advancing the credit, will have to borrow the same money at 1.92 per cent interest.

Britain will use the credit to buy goods and services in the United States. America, in other words, is financing its own exports. Unofficially, it is understood that the British will buy only a minimum of food and clothing with the money. The purpose of the credit is to enable Britain to purchase in America raw materials and machine tools with which to expand her industrial productivity and exports.

The British White Paper issued on December 6, 1945, declares that the Government's target is an increase of 75 per cent, instead of the previous fifty per cent over the pre-war exports. Thus, the credit which will augment American exports to Britain are expected also to augment British exports to the entire world.

Tied To Gold Standard

By making gold and dollars available to Britain and requiring Britain to pay in dollars, the new loan agreement in effect ties the British Government to the Gold Standard. This will arouse considerable opposition in England, especially since the second purpose of the credit is to weaken the British hold on the sterling area.

The sterling area includes the British Empire, the British mandated countries, British protectorates and Iceland.

For some years, this vast domain has been financially bound to London. When Australian, or Indian or Egyptian exporters have sold their commodities to Britain, they were paid in pounds or pound credits which they could only spend in the same sterling area, and in a limited number of dollars which they could spend anywhere.

This sterling bloc arrangement robbed the U.S. of a huge volume of the British Empire trade.

The Anglo-American Credit Treaty provides that in a year after it comes into effect, countries in the sterling area will be allowed to buy anywhere and will be provided with dollars to buy anywhere.

Sterling Barrier Broken

Beginning 1947, therefore, India for instance will be paid in dollars if she wants them for her exports to England or other countries in the sterling area. India can then apply those dollars to purchases in the United States or anywhere else.

Under the arrangement signed on December 6 and now awaiting Parliamentary and Congressional ratification, the United Kingdom agrees to immediately release some balances—amount unspecified—which she owes to countries within the sterling area and convert them into dollars. The remainder of these balances is to be released and converted during the next six years during which England will be drawing on her credit from the United States.

It is understood that the total British sterling indebtedness to the Empire countries will be "adjusted" that is reduced. Debtor nations, like India, are expected to accept a reduction in their accumulated credits in England because such a settlement will facilitate their trade with the United States. In other words, everybody is being invited to feel happy.

Step To Union

The new credit agreement really is the first step towards a United States-British Empire customs union. It must be read in conjunction with an official document released simultaneously with the news of the agreement entitled "Analysis of Proposals for the Expansion of World Trade and Employment."

The Analysis is the work of the State Department. The document urges the convening of an international conference on trade and employment during the summer of 1946. This conference will help to establish a new branch of the United Nations Organization called ITO (International Trade Organization).

The State Department analysis makes a case for immediate measures by all countries to eliminate tariffs and other Government imposed restrictions on foreign trade. It further explains the desirability of preventing private enterprises like cartels and monopolies from restraining trade by collusion.

The purpose of the State Department proposals, the document says, "is to make the real principle of equal access to Markets and raw materials of the world so that the varied gifts of many peoples may exert themselves more freely for the common good."

This is the principle enunciated in the Atlantic Charter. The Charter was almost forgotten during the War when its fulfilment might have spared the world from the present imperialistic rivalry.

Now, Major General Patrick Hurley adverts to the Charter in defending his policy towards China and the State Department moves to implement the Charter in order to expand world and American trade.

Liquidation Of Empire?

The United States is becoming a business partner of the British Empire. The nature of the partnership will facilitate closer relations between America and those parts of the Empire which know how to take advantage of the new situation.

Some Tories in England will dislike this effort to crack open the British Empire with a golden wedge. They will resent the liquidation of the Empire by the Dollar.

But how can they oppose the big loan which England needs so badly?

The fact that the loan negotiations lasted almost three months suggests how much resistance the British put up to American terms.

The United States on December 6 signed an agreement with Italy which provides for a resumption of commercial relations and a mutual reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers and the "attainment of the economic objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter."

Other countries will follow Italy and the United Kingdom.

America has thus launched a gigantic economic offensive with political overtones. That is Dollar Diplomacy.

By Louis Fischer

Discussing the American loan to Britain in this exclusive article Mr. Fischer says: America has thus launched a gigantic offensive with political overtones .... She is becoming a business partner of the British Empire though the Tories will resent the liquidation of the Empire by the Dollar.

This is Dollar Diplomacy!

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PROF M V KRISHNA RAO
COIMBATORE, S. INDIA

'Burmese Demand National Govt.'

Gen. Aung San Calls Governor's Recent Speech, Only An Eyewash

RANGOON, Dec. 14, (A.P.I.): General Aung San, President, Anti-Fascist League, told A.P.I. today: "The Governor's recent speech at Mandalay that "door is still open for League's participation in the Executive Council" is only an eye-wash. We rejected even the Governor's offer of seven of the eleven seats on the Council. How can we accept the remaining three seats now. We demand a national Government comprising of representatives of the principal political parties,—a Government which is vested with power and responsible to people."

Outlining the future course General San said: "We shall try our best to pursue a peaceful programme. We are holding an All-Burma Convention in January and propose sending a delegation to Britain to present the case for Self-Government. We shall also take steps to make the proposed Asiatic Potsdam Conference, which will defend our liberties, a success. We shall discuss the question with Pandit Nehru during his forthcoming visit to Burma.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST INDIAN TROOPS

CHUNGKING, December 15, (APA): A press dispatch to Tokyo from Hanoi said two representatives of the Chinese residents of Saigon were en route to Chungking to protest against the alleged rape of 18 Chinese women by Indian troops. The dispatch further alleged that 81 Chinese had been killed and 205 wounded in fighting between French Annamites and the Chinese.

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Chiang Wishes Personal Contact With People

Orders Postal Boxes To Be Set Up To Receive Complaints Or Information

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, who is on a visit to Pekin, China's ancient capital, has ordered postal boxes to be set up at five designated points to receive "complaints or information."

Doon Campbell, Reuter's Special Correspondent points out that this is illustrative of the direct personal contact Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek likes to maintain with his people, particularly when they have any grievance or complaint.

The Pekin trip is something of a family re-union as Madame Chiang is accompanying the General, whose eldest son Chiang Kuo has just flown to Pekin from Changchun, after closing negotiations on the occupation of Manchuria with General Malinovsky the Soviet Commander.

According to Chungking quarters the trio will heighten the morale of Central Government troops bound for Manchuria, alleviate dissatisfaction with Central Government administration in the North China cities and form part of a comprehensive tour to examine post-war conditions in war-torn provinces.

General Chiang Kai-Shek is also anxious to speed up trials of traitors and collaborationists, many of whom have already been handled by the High Courts of Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow, Hangchow and Soochow.

ISTANBUL DEMONSTRATIONS

Soviet Reject Turkish Explanation

LONDON, Dec. 15 (A.P.A.): Moscow radio reported last night that the Soviet Government had protested against the demonstration that took place in Istanbul on December 4 and that it also had rejected Turkey's reply as unsatisfactory "in view of its unfounded character and denial of obvious fact."

The broadcast stated the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, Sergei Vinogradov on December 8, gave to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Hasan Saka, a note protesting the demonstration as "hostile to the Soviet Union" and placing the responsibility for such activities on the Turkish Government.

The demonstration, the broadcast said, was accompanied by the shouting of hostile slogans against the Soviet Union, the smashing of two shops selling Soviet literature and the destruction of Soviet books, and the the demonstrators of "hostile manifestations" were protected by the Turkish police.

The Turkish Government in its reply note, the Moscow radio said, stated that the demonstrations was of a "purely internal character" and was simply a "reaction of one part of public opinion to theories prescribed by some Turkish journals's." But this was not acceptable to Moscow, the broadcast said.

PALESTINE IS A TEST CASE

Arabs May Resort To Any Measure On Issue

PESHAWAR, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi, President of the Peshawar Congress Committee, has returned from Haj after about two months absence from Peshawar.

Giving his impressions about the Arabs and the Saud Government Hakim Abdul Jalil said: "The whole attention of the entire Arabs at present is centred on the Palestine question and they are not interested in the Indian politics.

They have made the Palestine problem as a test case and are so desperate that they may adopt any measure. The British and the American influence is gradually increasing and both the countries are flooding the markets with their goods to obtain commercial supremacy in Arab countries.

He asked all to save Palestine and other Muslim countries where Pakistan already existed rather than try to establish Pakistan first in India.

ELECTION ILLEGAL AND INVALID

Mrs. Nayak Loses Seat In Bandra Municipal School Board

A case filed by Mr. Yusuf S. Peerbhoy a leading Municipal Councillor of the Bandra Municipal Board, in the court of Mr R. D. Shinde, Sessions Judge, Thana, challenging the elecion of Mrs. Guna Sundari R. G. Nayak, on the Bandra Municipal School Board for a seat reserved for persons experienced in education, was won by Mr. Yusuf S. Peerbhoy, Mrs Nayak's election being declared illegal and invalid.

The case was an echo of the recent election of the Bandra School Board held on August 28 1945. For the two seats reserved for persons experienced in education there were three nominations. The opponents being Mrs. Nayak, Prof. N. K. Bhagwat and Mr. V. D. Karmarkar. When the nomination of Mrs. Nayak was filed before the Returning Officer who was the President of the Municipality, Mrs Annie Almeida a Councillor of the Bandra Municipal Board objected to Mrs. Nayak's nomination on the ground that she (Mrs. Nayak) had not the teaching experience of 10 years as a qualified teacher in a school maintained, aided or recognised by the Provincial Government as required for the purpose of election for these reserved seats. The Returning Officer accepted Mrs. Nayak's nomination paper on her asserting that she had the requisite qualification. There after Mrs. Nayak contested the election and was declared elected.

Mr. Yusuf S. Peerbhoy challenged Mrs Nayak's election. Mr. C. T. Mudnaney who appeared on behalf of Mr. Peerbhoy in his arguments before the court said that Mrs. Nayak had passed her B.A. Examination in October 1935 and obtained her degree in January 1936. According to her statement made before the Returning Officer on August 13 1945 she became a teacher in the Seth Gokuldas Tejpal Girls School after she became a graduate. Therefore according to Rule 17 (1) B framed under the Primary Education Act she was not a qualified teacher. He further argued that Mrs. Nayak has deliberately misled the Returning Officer by making a false statement stating that she is a graduate of more than ten years.

The learned Judge after hearing evidence declared that Mrs Nayak was not a qualified teacher within the meaning of sub-clause (b) of Rule 17 (1) of the Bombay Primary Education Rules and said her nomination paper was wrongly accepted and her election as a member of the School Board Bandra is illegal and invalid and he therefore set aside her election. He further declared that Prof Bhagwat and Mr Karmarkar were duly elected and ordered Mrs Nayak to pay the cost of the applicant.

Mr. C. T Mudnaney with Rao Bahadur Shingarpure appeared for Mr Yusuf S. Peerbhoy. Mr. Hegde defended Mrs. Nayak.

Indians To Discuss Future Of Country At Special Radio Programme

NEWBRUNSWICK, New Jersey, Dec. 14, (U.P.A.): Two of the best known Indians in the United States—Jagadish Natarajan Head of the Indian Information Service, and Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani, University of Columbia sociologist and author and advocate of freedom for India—will discuss the future of India in a special radio programme which will be presented to Rutgers University on Monday night.

Karnik Fears Civil War

Indian Solution Needs A Socialist Party, He Says

LONDON, Dec. 14 (Reuter): The warning that India may be advancing towards civil war if the present trend of propaganda between Congress and the Muslim League continues, was given today by Mr. V. B. Karnik, General Secretary of the Indian Federation of Labour.

He was speaking at a reception in London given for himself and Mr. Nirmal Das Gupta, General Secretary of the India Colliery Workers' Union, who attended the recent meetings of the Coal Mining Committee of the International Labour Office in London with Mr. Karnik.

"Falling wages and further unemployment is going to be our lot in India for the next year or so," said Mr. Karnik.

"The condition of miners is anything but human and I am worried about the grim prospects that lie ahead. I am more worried about political happenings in India.

"The elections, which the British Government have decided to hold, are not going to decide the issue, because they will not be representative of the people of India.

"We need a political party based on social and economic issues. We are trying to develop such a Socialist Party in India and I hope we shall get the active support of the Labour Government of Great Britain and other countries."

Leadership For New World

LONDON, Dec. 14 (Reuter): Declaring that if a new world is to begin the leadership should be taken by Britain, the Society of Friends (Quakers) in a statement today said: "As token of this change of heart, let Britain abolish conscription. Let her fulfil quickly her promises of independence to India, grant it also to Burma and hasten the freedom of all her colonies and possessions. Let Britain also declare her readiness to give back Hong Kong to China.

Let her hand over to world control those great gateways to the oceans, Gibraltar Aden and Singapore. And let her accept less food and clothing so that more may go to those who starve or perish of cold. We are not rich or over-fed, but we shall find new wealth in that fellowship."

The Committee say that the world must co-operate and that "policies of national selfishness, especially by America and Britain," arouse jealousy and undermine the fellow feeling upon which the United Nations must rest.

KARACHI, Dec. 14, (A.P.I.): After spending five years in the middle east the Sherdul Infantry of Bikaner arrived in Karachi yesterday. The officers narrated their experiences at a dinner party given in their honour by Rao Bahadur Shivrattan Mohatta.

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"CEASE FIRE" CALL TO CHINESE

MOLOTOV-BEVIN TALKS

"Reasonable Hopefulness" Of Moscow Discussions

MOSCOW, Dec. 15. (Reuter): The "Big Three" Foreign Ministers are meeting in Moscow to-night for talks on the disposal of atomic secrets and other vital international questions.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin flew from Berlin in conditions too risky for air travel, but landed safely in Moscow early in the afternoon. "I am very glad to be in Soviet Russia," he said.

"I bring to you the greeting of the people of Great Britain. We hope that this conference and our association will still further strengthen the bonds of friendship between us and help to contribute towards peace and prosperity".

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, who reached Moscow yesterday, also after a hazardous journey, this morning called at the Russian Foreign Office to see the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotov.

An American correspondent said that discussions did not start because Mr. Bevin had not arrived then.

Judging by Mr. James Byrnes' comments to correspondents in Moscow last night, the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers' discussions are opening in an atmosphere of reasonable hopefulness, says Fric Downton, Reuter's Moscow correspondent.

Mr. Byrnes said there are "good signs" of co-operation among the 'Big Three' on questions concerning Germany and give an impression of considered optimism, although he refused to go on "record" about other matters likely to be discussed at the meeting.

The Moscow radio later reported that the Soviet Foreign Commissar M. Molotov received the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Bevin, soon after his arrival in Moscow to-day.

Present during the talk were the Deputy Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Andre Vishinsky, the British Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. Mr. Alexander Clark Kerr, and the permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Alexander Cadogan.

Truman Justifies U. S. Intervention

Unity Essential To Peace Of United Nations, He Says

WASHINGTON, December 15. (A.P.A.): President Truman to-day called urgently for a quick political unification of China, beginning with a truce between the Communists and Nationalists.

He backed his plan with outright American pressure and justified American intervention in the interest of Chinese unity on the ground that such unity is vital to the peace of the United Nations.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS

The President thus furnished General of the Army, George C. Marshall with a specific programme for putting an end to factionalism and internal strife in China.

General Marshall, who is Special Presidential Representative to China with the rank of Ambassador, left by air for Chungking today carryng a secret letter of instructions from President Truman.

A special statement from the White House released tonight said Marshall succeeds Major General Patrick Hurley in China. Diplomatic authorities estimated that the policy laid down by Truman brings greater pressure to bear on the Government of Chiang Kai-Shek than Hurley was ever willing to use.

Economic pressure took the form of a statement by Truman that as China "moves towards peace and unity" along the lines the Prsident laid down, the United States would be prepared to consider favourably a Chinese request for credits and loans to build up China.

China has already asked the United States for a loan of an undisclosed amount through the Export-Import Bank, and has spoken of an ultimate credit of at least 2,000,000,000 Dol.. The President's declaration of policy presumably shelves these requests pending reports from General Marshall on the success of his mission.

TWO ESSENTIAL ACTIONS

In his public statement President Truman set forth two essential actions:

"Firstly—That cessation of hostilities be arranged between the Armies of the National Government and the Chinese Communists and other dissident Chinese armed forces for the purpose of completing the return of all China to effective Chinese control, including the immediate evacuation of Japanese forces.

"Secondly—That a National Conference of representatives of major political elements be arranged to develop an early solution to the present internal strife, a solution which will bring about the unification of China."

City Transport Crisis Averted

'BEST' Workers' Executive Agree To Adjudication Of Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Workers Union at its meeting tonight accepted the appointment of Mr. Justice Chagla as an Adjudicator to the dispute between the 'BEST' Workers Union and the 'BEST' Management and resolved to submit their demands to him. Mr. Abidally Jaferbhoy presided.

There were some dissentients, but the president appealed to those assembled to agree to the Adjudication as Mr. Chagla's name was included in the panel submitted by the Union to the Management and the resolution was passed after three hours' discussion.

This resolution will be put before the meeting of the general body of the Union tomorrow (Sunday) for ratification.

GOVT. REFERS DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION

A press note issued by the Government earlier in the day said:

"Efforts to secure agreement between the B.E.S.T. Company and the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union as to the arbitrator to be appointed in connection with the dispute which has arisen between them over the Union's demands having failed, the Government of Bombay has decided to refer the dispute to adjudication.

The Government has appointed as adjudicator the Hon. Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla whose name was included in the panel submitted by the Union."

Laski Delighted To Be Of Service To Churchill

LONDON, Dec. 15. (U.P.A.): Labour Party Chairman Harold J. Laski said to-day that he was delighted to be of service to Mr. Winston Churchill "at any time", in commenting on the recent remarks about him by the former Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

Mr. Laski said, "Just as Mr. Dickens is to David Copperfield, so am I to Mr. Churchill. Of course we all owe him so much and I myself am delighted to be of service to him at any time".

Constitution Of Congress

Mahatma To Submit His Views To Sub-Committee

SODEPUR, Dec. 15. (U.P.I.): Replying to several questions put by the members of the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee which met here yesterday Gandhiji explained his views regarding the Constitution of the Congress. Gandhiji, it is learnt, has suggested that the Congress should consist mainly of workers who served seven lacs of Indian villages and he wanted at least one worker in each village.

Gandhiji is likely to submit his suggestions in writing at the next meeting of the Committee. No date of the meeting has yet been fixed.

VENUE FOR SESSION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15. (U.P.I.): At a meeting of the Congress Workers of Delhi held here today, it was decided that the next annual session of the Indian National Congress should be held on the big maidan on the eastern bank of the River Jumna on the other side of the Delhi City, where another session of the Congress should have been held in 1932, had not the Congress been declared illegal then.

It is understood that the decision of the Congress Working Committee to hold the next session of the Congress in Delhi has been communicated to the Secretary, Delhi Provincial Congress Committee by the All-India Congress Committee. He has also been instructed to take necessary steps for making adequate arrangements in this connection.

U. N. O. H. Q TO BE IN U. S.

LONDON Dec 15 (Reuter): The recommendation of the United Nations Executive Committee that the site of the headquarters be located in the United States was endorsed by the Preparatory Commission today by a requisite two-thirds majority.

NO LONDON CALL FOR MAHATMA

Pyarelal Explains Press Report: Americans Have "Darshan" Of Gandhiji

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15. (A.P.I.): Gandhiji had no telephone talk from Sodepore with anybody in London, his Secretary, Mr. Pyarilal, told the Associated Press of India to-day, clarifying a press report about a telephone conversation between London and Sodepore on Thursday last.

As a matter of fact, he added, although a call from London for himself (Mr. Pyarilal) was received, he could not hold the talk owing to interruptions on the line.

Mr. Pyarilal, however, declined to reveal the name of the caller.

COBRA "VISITS" MAHATMA.

A reptile had the honour of paying a "surprise visit" to Mahatma Gandhi while he was having his usual stroll yesterday evening, it is learnt in Sodepore to-day.

When Mahatmaji was out in the Bee Avenue for his evening stroll, accompanied by Dr. Sushila Nayar, a four-feet long black cobra entered the place unnoticed by the Antumites, who every day go round the way before the Mahatma comes out. Taking its stand silently at the edge of the narrow pathway of the Avenue, the snake raised its fangs and paused as Mahatmaji was passing by. It, however, drew the immediate attention of Dr. Sushila Nayar who made Gandhiji aware of the reptile's presence.

Gandhiji turned back and laughingly said: "let it go" and the cobra crawled its way into the garden.

Collections for the Harijan Fund at Sodepore prayer meetings amounted to Rs. 1,017 up to December 13, it was announced to-day.

AMERICANS AT SODEPORE.

A number of American businessmen who are now in India visiting some of the factories in this country, had 'darshan' of Mahatma Gandhi at Sodepore to-day.

They had a talk with Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, Mr. Pyarilal, for sometime about the economic condition in the country and the use of machinaries to improve the condition. They evinced keen interest when Mr. Pyarilal gave a demonstration of spinning as a cottage industry.

Mr. Syed Badruddoza, ex-Mayor of Calcutta and Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, President of the Krishak Proja, Bengal, saw Mahatma Gandhi to-day and appraised him of the recent political situation in Bengal.

SARAT BOSE ELECTED

Opponents Forfeit Securities; Walk-Over For Congress In Frontier

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15. (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the Congress candiate, has been declared elected to the Central Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency. Mr. Bose polled 7,290 votes against 88 by Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Choudhury (Hindu Mahasabha) and 20 by Mr. Rash Behari Sarkar (Independent) 40 votes were declared invalid.

Mr. Roy Choudhury and Mr. Sarkar both forfeited their deposits.

LEAGUE NOMINATION REJECTED

PESHAWAR: Following scrutiny, the nomination papers of Arbab Noor Mohd. Khan (Muslim League) who was to contest the Tappa Mohamedan Constituency of the N.W.F.P. Legislative Assembly against Qazi Attaullah Khan, Education Minister, (the Official Congress candidate) have been rejected, on an objection that he was under age.

ANOTHER CONGRESS VICTORY.

Another Congress nominee, Mr. Masasha Shivram, has been returned unopposed to the Frontier Assembly from the Hazara Rural General Constituency following the withdrawal of the nomination papers by his rival candidate, Mr. Asanand, says a United Press of India message.

FRONTIER GANDHI.

CALCUTTA: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who was staying with Mahatma Gandhi at Sodepur Ashram, left for Peshawar to-day.

On his way, it is learnt, the Frontier Congress leader will meet Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who could not attend the recent Working Committee meeting at Calcutta, owing to ill-health.

SIKHS AND CONGRESS.

LAHORE: Baba Kharak Singh, the eighty-year old President of the Central Akali Dal, urges the Congress in a press statement to refrain from entering into an election pact with Master Tara Singh's Party. He describes Master Tara Singh as "henchman of the Unionist Ministry."

The discussions now proceeding between the Congress and the Akali Party to bring about an election settlement are understood to be centred on a formula which envisages a mutual division on the 33 Sikh seats of the Punjab Assembly.

The formula now under discussion is believed to suggest the allotment of an equal number of Sikh seats to the Congress and the Akali Party according to their respective degree of influence in the constituencies and to allow an open fight for the remaining seats which cannot be exclusively claimed either by the Congress or the Akali Party.

Contest For Muslim Seats

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15. (A. P. I.): Of the 66 Muslim seats in U. P. Legislative Assembly, the Congress, it is learned in political circles here, will contest 40 seats. For the remaining 26 seats Nationalist Muslim candidates will be set up.

U.N.O. Post For Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. (A.P.A.): Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President, is under White House consideration for appointment to an important position with the United Nations Organisation, sources close to the President said today.

These sources, asking that they not be quoted directly, said the United States delegation to the General Assembly in London would be announced soon and there was ground for speculation that Mrs. Roosevelt might be in the group.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).

NEW YORK, Dec 15.

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Our New Delhi Letter

PLANNING, PLANNING ALL THE WAY

The Pitfalls Which Face Lord Wavell

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI December, 2.

There are a number of post-war plannings in progress in the Government of India at present.

Lord Wavell is doing the Constitutional planning. His emphasis is on the transitional settlement, which, according to him, will bring about communal harmony and unity, so very necessary for the long term settlement. His Excellency has been talking during the week. Firstly, through a Press Communique, His Excellency announced that there shall be no constitutional settlement by reaching an agreement with one party. In his Calcutta speech at the annual conference of the British European Commerce, Lord Wavell defined what constituted the "ELEMENTS IN THE NATIONAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY."

DISCIPLE OF ALLENBY

They are the Congress, the Mussalmans, the Minorities and the Princes. Left to themselves, any settlement amongst these four elements has not been possible. Brought together by Lord Wavell last July at the Simla Conference, three of them refused to agree to a settlement. Lord Wavell, however did not lose hope. He is an admirer and disciple of Lord Allenby, who deported ZAGLUL in order to reach a settlement in EGYPT But India is not EGYPT. unlike India, there was no minority problem in EGYPT. Then again, Allenby had one ZAGLUL to deal with. Wavell has half a dozen zaglus. His task is therefore much difficult.

Firstly, Mr. Jinnah has expressed himself unequivocally that he was opposed to any interim arrangement. As for Pakistan, he now insists on the present boundaries of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam and will not join any constitution making body, unless the principle of Pakistan was accepted by all the parties, including the British.

The Congress, on the other hand, is talking in the terms of "Quit India" and the recent speeches of the Congress leaders have really frightened the Government. This is evident from the "announcement of Policy" made by the Governors of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the Noble Lord, representing or mis-representing India in the British Cabinet and Lord Wavell himself. The data for constitutional planning is being collected. The next stage, in the orderly development, will be a Conference, probably in May, 1946.

HINDU LAW REFORM

The Financier, Archie Rowlands and the Planner Dalal are in charge of Economic and Industrial planning of India principal object of which is to raise the standard of living of common man. There is no social planning. It is left to the "unknown successors of the present care-takers government." Sir Asoka Roy, who takes his name after the greatest Hindu Law Giver, made an attempt at the social planning of the Hindus. There is however too much of Orthodoxy in him. His head is with the Hindu Law Reform but not his heart. The Hindu Law Bills were duly introduced in the Central Assembly and were then thrown to the four winds in the name of eliciting opinions.

Their draftsman, Sir B. N. RAU wants a change of his employment every six months. After drafting the Hindu Law Bills, he has now become the draftsman of the Indo-British Treaty. He had a hand in drafting the Government of India Act, 1935, the Federal Provisions of which have been thrown on the scrap-heap and were never implemented. Let us hope that his new draft will have better luck.

Sir Richard Tottenham is also doing a planning. He has been charged to reorganise the Government of India's Secretariat. Like the currency during the War. the Secretariat is inflated. In fact, the currency inflation is largely due to the Secretariat inflation. But unlike currency, whose deflation is opposed by the Profiteering Patriots, the deflation of the Secretariat is universally welcomed, except by the "profiteering officials." Who are these profiteering officials? They are the tribe of men, who, in the name of war effort and war patriotism are drawing salaries, they could never dream of getting before the war.

LINLITHGOW'S CREATION

The Secretariat inflation commenced after the Congress and the League refused to cooperate with the Government, unless it were on their own terms. Lord Linlithgow thereafter set in motion his machinery of war effort. He mopped up the agitators and dumped them into jails. He equally mopped up the potential agitators and gave them employment. Both these moppings led to currency inflation, to combat which more jobs were created. It was a hey day for the profiteers, both officials and businessmen.

Sir Richard Tottenham is no stranger to the Government of India. A MADRAS I.C.S. he made his debut in New Delhi as a Secretary to the Army Department. He temporarily left the Government of India to become the Dewan of Bharatpur. The war found him back to the "Holy of Holies." He become the Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department and was placed in charge of maintaining law and order in the country.

Sir Richard's task now is even more difficult than that of dealing with the "Quit India movement" in 1942. He has to evolve a plan, which may decide the fate of a number of officials and ministerial staff. It is not a pleasant thing to send away men from their employment, more particularly when they belong to the "Steel Frame." One view is that the Tottenham Plan should be such as would provide the largest employment to officials and axe the ministerial staff and chaprasis. "If you take care of your pennies., the pounds will take care of themselves." The snag in this suggestion is that officials cannot exist, unless there were chaprasis and ministerial staff.

THE CORNER STONE

In short, the clerks and the chaprasis have become the corner stones of the great edifice, called the Government of India's Secretariat.

Others assert that Sir Richard's terms of reference are incomprehensive. He should have been asked to recommend whether the scales of salaries, at present prevailing in the Government of India were justified. It is not generally known that the scale of salaries of mere typists in the Government of India is higher than that of a deputy collector or of a commercial judge in a district.

One result has been that everyone in the Provincial services—from the Chief Secretary down to a typiest has a burning desire to come to the Government of India. So far this was confined to the executive officers and particularly to the members of the Indian Civil Service. The infection has now spread to the district court judges and the universities. Every professor in a university, for instance, has got his eyes glued on the Government of India. It is not the love of learning but the lure of money, which attracts them to New Delhi.

At least four Departments of the Government of India—Commerce, Labour, Food and Planning have Economists working under them and the fifth one—Agriculture—is seriously contemplating to engage an Economist. What happens to the students of these professors, no body knows. If the front rank economists take service under the Government of India, the students at the universities will be left with the C 3 teachers; which is not a very happy prospect. There is another aspect of this question.

RESEARCH AND LEARNING

What happens to research and advancement of learning, if teachers came over to the Government's employment? Research and learning are shy birds. They build their nests in seclusion; far away from the eyes of the multitude. In the Government of India there can be research in what may be called "FILEOCRACY", opening files, dealing with files and disposing files. With this tendency, the Universities shall have to raise their scales of pay to prevent the exodus of their teachers. in search of gold.

The profession of journalism is facing a similar crisis. Here again, apart from the Bureau of Information and A I R, there is a perfect craze to appoint PUBLIC RELATION OFFICERS with each Department. Fortunately for journalism, neither the lure of money nor Red Carpets have been able to seduce the fronters. This love for the Profession has therefore set into motion the Grasham's Law in the Government of India, as far as journalists are concerned; the Law being; "BAD Money Drives Away Good Money from the Market."

The problem is becoming serious by the recent policy of nationalisation in the Government of India. It will be generally recognised that the private business, without paying at high rates the general run of its lesser administrators, does pay big money to a few people at the top; even bigger money than it pays to its scientists. Is the State to pay at the same scales of pay to the top people when it takes over industries, is the question. During the war it did, when it employed businessmen as advisers. But can it afford to pay big money to a few individuals during the peace time?

SERIOUS PROBLEM

If it does pay those higher scales of pay to its business managers, it will create serious problems for itself. Its Civil Servants are bound to demand competitive scales of pay for themselves. The truth of the matter is that the entire problem of civil service recruitment and conditions of service shall have to be examined "de novo." Firstly, the functions of the administers drawn from the civil servants are daily becoming increasingly technical, not only on the strictly scientific side, but all through. The task entrusted to them needs many more scientific specialists, in addition to callng for more scientific knowledge on the part of the administrators. The task has become less academic and less cultured in the traditional sense.

Secondly, there is a well accepted principle on the Railways in respect of its rates and fares. In fixing its rates and fare, the determining factor on railways is whether the traffic can bear the proposed changes. Similarly, in fixing the salaries, of Civil Servants the determining factor should be whether the country can bear those scales of pay. The higher salaries were at one time fixed to make the civil servants temptation-proof in a country where graft and corruption had become the rule of life. Recently, according to reports, the scale of salaries of a certain category of Government servants was enhanced to make them stay virtuous.

PROBLEM FOR WAVELL

The war provided the conclusive test for this dictum. In this test a number of Civil Servants came out with tarnished reputations their collars became dirty, but their hands, dirtier still. Fortunately for India the majority of them have stood fast to the old tradition of incorruptability. But the minority has made the service hung its head in shame. It is time that Lord Wavell took up this aspect of planning for the future. For, on this planning alone depends all other planning.

The Crores now earmarked for economic and industrial planning will go down the drain, unless the executors of the plans were a body of men, whose reputation for honesty and integrity was above suspicion. Unless this aspect of question was tackled in time, the standard of living of the common would never rise. It will further sink. Let there be no mistake about it.

EDITORS CONDOLE K. N. ROY'S DEATH

Standing Committee Conveners' Reports

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15, (A. P. I.): The Standing Committee of the A. I. N. E. C. met at 11.15 a.m., to day, at the Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided. Besides the two secretaries, Mr. J. N. Sahni ("The National Call") and Mr. K. Srinivasan "The Commercial India") the following members were present:

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh ("Amrita Bazar Patrika"); Mr. I. A. Jehu ("The Times of India"); Hameed Nizami ("Nawa-i-Waqt" Lahore); K. Punniah ("The Sind Observer"); Deshabandhu Gupta (by invitation) (Daily "Tej"); Mr. Joachim Alva ("Forum"); Mr. Murali Manohar Prasad ("The Searchlight", Patna); Mr. A. S. Bharatan ("The Associated Press of India"); Mr. B Shiva Rao ("The Hindu"); Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth ("Janmabhoomi"); Mr. H. E. B. Catley ("The Pioneer"); Mr Ian Stephens ("The Statesman"); Mr. H. R. Moharay ("Samyukta Karnataka"); Mr. S. N. Bhatnagar ("Watan"); Sir Usha Nath Sen (A. P. I.); Mr P. D. Sharma ("The United Press"); Mr. Devadas Gandhi ("The Hindustan Times"); Mr. K. Rama Rao (by invitation) ("The National Herald" Lucknow); Mr. L. Misra ("Samaj" Cuttack); and Mr. A. S. Iyengar (by invitation) &"Roy's Weekly").

Glowing tributes were paid to the services of Mr Kali Nath Roy by the President, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Mr. J. N. Sahni, Sir U. N Sen and Mr. A. S. Iyengar. The following resolution moved by Mr. K. Srinivasan and seconded by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh was passed:

"This meeting of the Standing Committee of the A. I N. E. C. places on record its great sense of loss at the death of Babu Kali Nath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune". The committee expresses its appreciation of the services he has rendered to the cause of journalism by the fearlessness and courage displayed by him throughout his professional career lasting over 40 years.

"This meeting conveys its sincere condolences to the trustees and the staff of the "Tribune" and the members of the bereaved family."

The committee then heard the conveners' reports made by Messrs. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Punniah, Shrinivasan, Catley, and Sahni respectively. The committee further considered the question of securities from the "National Herald", Lucknow; the "Searchlight", Patna, and the case against "Bharat Devi", Madras.

KRAFT PAPER PRICES INCREASED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): The Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies have, by a notification issued in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated December 14, 1945, amended the Paper Price Control Order, 1945, and increased the ceiling prices of KRAFT and IMITATION KRAFT fixed therein by three pies per lb. This increase will have effect from the 1st January, 1946.

Industries And Supply Departments' Merger

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): The Supply and Industries and Civil Supplies Departments will be merged into a single department from January 7, 1946 to be known as the Department of Industries and Supplies says a Press Note.

The Indian Stores Department and the Contracts Directorate which, during the war were brought under the Supply Department, will be incorporated in the new Department, which will also direct the work of the Indian Stores Department in the U. K. and the India Supply Mission in the U. S. A.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magshar Shud 12, 2002.
Muslim: Moharrum 10, 1365.
Parsi: Tir 14, 1315.
Sunrise: 7.5 a.m. Sunset: 6.4 p.m.
Hightide: 8-55, 22.20.
Lowtide: 3.04, 15.28.

To-day's Engagements

KRISHNA GANA SABHA: Music concert by Mayavaram S. Rajam and party at 4.25 p.m., to-day, at the S. I. E. S. School Hall, Matunga.

C. L. BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL: Prize Distribution Ceremony of the school, to-day, at 5 p.m., in the School Compound, at Dadar. Dr. Ganesh Sakharam Mahajani, will preside and distribute the prizes.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO: Burrows Lane, Girgaum: Under the auspices of the Literary Committee, Dr. R. P. Masani will deliver a lecture, to-day, at 6 p.m., on "Psychiatry today". Miss S. Panandikar will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), when Shri Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver a public lecture on Life of Shradhanand.

BOMBAY RAJPUT SAMAJ: There will be a General Meeting, to-day, at 5 p.m., in the Lecture Room No. 4 of Anandilal Podar Commercial College, Matunga, for the passing of the constitutional Rules and Regulations of the Samaj in the Meeting. All Rajputs in Bombay are invited.

GOKALIBAI HIGH SCHOOL: Social Gathering of the School will take place at the school building on Dadabhai Road. In the morning at 8 a.m. entertainments. Mr. Vijay Merchant will preside. In the evening at 6 p.m. the programme includes sports, dramatic-performances, Garbas, Ras, etc. There will also be an Art Exhibition. Lady Thakersey will preside and give away the prizes.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN BOARD: The first meeting of the Reconstituted Congress Election Campaign Board will be held to-day, at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

SHRIMALI VANIK BANDHOO AND BHAGINI MANDAL: A joint Social gathering of Shree Dasha Shrimali Vanik Bandhoo and Bhagini Mandal will be held under the presidentship of Sjt. Natwarlal Ichharam Desai, B.A., on Sunday, at 3.30 p.m., at Wagle Hall, Kandawadi, Bombay. Bandhoos and Bhaginis of the said caste are cordially invited.

BOMBAY STUDENTS TO CONFER. Preparations for the forthcoming Bombay Provincial Students' Conference are in progress.

A huge pandal accommodating 20,000 students is being erected in the Gilder Tank Maidan near Grant Road.

Election of delegates for the Conference will take place in Colleges and High Schools, on 17th and 18th December.

On 22nd night, at 8 p.m., a cultural rally will be held when famous poets dramatists and dancers will display their talents.

Sardar Patel will inaugurate and Mr. Asaf Ali will preside over the Conference.

On 24th there will be a Girl's convention when Smt. Suchita Kripalani, Smt. Purnima Bannerji and others will speak.

KANDIVLEE VYAYAM MANDIR: Under the auspices of Shree Kandivlee Vidyalaya Mandir, First events of open sports competition for all Malad, Kandivlee and Borivali will be held on the grounds at the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivlee East, to-day between 2 and 7 p.m.

GOVT. GRAIN SHOP EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION. A general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held to-day, at 4 p.m., at People's Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum to discuss the post war problem of staff.

Mr. K. M. Tamhankar, Editor "Navshakti" and Mr. R. S. Nimkar, and others will speak on the occasion.

Mr. K. B. Joshi, will preside.

ALL MALAYALEE CONFERENCE: Meetings of the members of the Conference will be held at Gujarati Forbes Hall, Girgaum, at 6 p.m., at Podar College, at 5 p.m. (Matunga), and at 'Gladeston in Santacruz, at 6-30 p.m., to-day, to elect delegates for the coming Conference to be held on 29th and 30th Dec.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 'Thirukural' Class by Mr. Sundaresa Aiyar, to-day at 3 p.m., at Sangham Premises.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse by Swami Mahadevanand on the Message of Kevopanishad, at 4.30 p.m., to-day.

RECEPTION TO MR. S. A. DANGE: The Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India and Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) are holding a public meeting, to-day, to give reception to the Communist leader Mr. S. A. Dange who represented the Indian Working Class at the World Trade Union Congress, Delisle Road Maidan.

VERDI'S OPERA AT ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE: Verdi's opera "Il Trovatore" will be staged at St. Xavier's College Hall, at 6.30 p.m., to-day.

SWAMI SANKANAND: Swami Sankanand of Joshi Math has arrived in Bombay and is at present residing in Raghavanand Math at Gulalwadi, Bombay. Anybody who wishes to see him is welcome to see him.

BOMBAY STUDENTS UNION: Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan will speak on 'Students and Sports' at the third and final session of the 6th. Bombay Students' Union Conference to be held at the Aryan Education Society High School near Opera House Tram Terminus, to-day, at 4 p.m. After that there will be a Symposium on "Vote For Us" in which students of different political viewpoints will speak. Prof. P. A. Wadia, Prof. S. B. Joshi, Pro J. C. Jain will act as judges.

108 Muslims Apply For League Tickets

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

To-day being the last date for the submission of applications at the office of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board for the Mohammadan seats of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Bombay Legislative Assembly, about 108 applications have been filed for the 30 seats in the Lower House and nearly 10 for 3 seats out of the 5 seats in the Upper House.

There are three applicants for the one seat from the Bombay City Mohammadan Women Constituency, Girgaum Ward.

The Ratnagiri Dist. Mohd. constituency and the Ahmedabad Dist. Mohd constituency are the only places where each candidate goes uncontested.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY

Hope Of Its Becoming Teaching Institution

The Secretary, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay writes:—

"The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Medical Council of India, have issued a notification announcing the inclusion of the Membership (M. C. P. S.) Diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay in Schedule I of the Indian Medical Council Act 1933.

This Act was passed by the Central Government in order to establish a uniform minimum standard of higher qualifications in Medicine for all provinces in India. There are two Schedules attached to the Act, Schedule I is reserved for qualifications granted by Institutions in British India, and Schedule II is reserved for qualifications granted by Institutions outside British India and in foreign countries. Up-to-now Schedule I contained only the medical degrees granted by the Statutory Indian Universities, while Schedule II contained not only degrees granted by foreign Universities but also diplomas granted by certain Examining Bodies.

The Membership Diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay is the first Indan non-University diploma placed in Schedule I of the Act, after a thorough inspection of the Examinations held for it, and this is a unique distinction which the College has earned by its efforts.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay was started 33 years ago, as a result of the Association of a number of leading members of the profession, both Indian and Europeans, under the lead of the then Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Late General Stevenson, with the object of providing a purely Medical Institution recognised by Government and managed by members of the profession. In addition to the Membership Diploma, the College grants several post-graduate diplomas in different subjects and they are becoming popular day by day not only in this Presidency, but throughout India. The College at present is an examining body only, but it is eventually intended to become a centre of medical education in the Province. It maintains an up-to-date reference library for the members of the profession, and in time to come it hopes to become a teaching Institution."

SARDAR PATEL FOR BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15. (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left Calcutta this evening for Bombay by the E. I. R. Bombay Mail.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Dec 16.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 ko/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Variety 8.50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9.10 Programme Parade 9.15 Mulchand J. Nayak (Songs) 9.30 Ravi Shankar: (Sitar) 10. B. D. Wadikar 11.0 AIR Orchestra 11.15 Suman Banawalikar 11.30 Mulchand J. Nayak 11-45 Govind B. Kurwalikar 12.0 Gangubai Hangal 12.45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1-0 Music from the Films 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 2.30 Children's Half-Hour 4.20 Children's Programme (M) 5.0 Rajnikant Desai 5.30 Suman Banawalikar 5.45 Violin 5.55 Locals 6.0 B. D. Wadikar 6-30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 Ravi Shankar (Sitar) 7.15 Govind B. Kurwalikar 7.30 P. B. Nippanikar: (Vocal) 7-45 Rajnikant Desai 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Selections 9-0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9.30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Govind B. Kurwalikar 10-0 Music of Gustav Holst.

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY

Medal Presentation

The Gujarat Research Society has decided to present a medal every year for the best research article contributed to the Journal of the Gujarat Research Society. The medal for the year 1944 was presented to Dr. T. N. Dave by Sir Manilal B. Nanavati on Friday, 14th December at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society's lecture hall. Dr. T. N. Dave undertook the work of the Linguistic Survey of the Borderlands of Northern Gujarat under the auspices of the Gujarat Research Society and published the results in October 1943 and October 1944 issues of the Journal of the Gujarat Research Society. Mr. P. G. Shah, Vice-President of the Society emphasised that Dr. Dave's work had just begun and that the Society hoped to undertake further surveys of this kind on borderlands of Gujarat of sufficient funds were forthcoming. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Harsiddhabhai Divatia, President of the Society, Prof. K. B. Vyas of the Elphinstone College and Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala explained the importance of this work and congratulated Dr. Dave on his brilliant achievements. Dr. Dave in reply thanked the Gujarat Research Society for their first appreciation of reach work in such an unrecognised branch and appealed for more workers to work in this direction.

Scheduled Castes Candidates For Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): After scrutiny of the nomination papers, filed by the Scheduled Castes candidates for the reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes in the Ratnagiri District (north division) Non-Muslim constituency, of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, two candidates namely Mr. Dharma Pundlik Gambre (Scheduled Castes Federation) Mr. Sudkoji Baburao Khedekar (Congress) are declared to be the competitors for general elections since Mr. R. S. Kajrolkar has withdrawn his candidature. This theer will be no primary elections in this district.

Datt's Appeal To Students

Presiding over the sixth annual conference of the Bombay Students' Union held at Sir Jivanji Mody Hall, Fort, on Saturday evening, Mr. Manu Datt, appealed to students to stand united and give their very best in the country's struggle for freedom.

Referring to the British Parliamentary Delegation for India, Mr. Datt deplored that it was coming at a time when the country was in the heat of election campaign.

The conference passed two resolutions demanding the release of I. N. A. men and expressing sympathy to the people of Indonesia and Indo-China in their heroic struggle against the reimposition of the imperialist rule.

NOTICE TO CONGRESS ENROLLING OFFICERS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following:

The primary membership of the Indian National Congress for the year 1945 closed yesterday (Saturday, December 15th). The membership books which are in circulation either with the enrolling officers or with taluka congress committee are to be returned to the respective offices of issue before 6 p. m. today (Sunday). Only such books as are returned within the time stipulated will go to the congress register, which will also be the electoral roll for the ensuing election.

Son Robs Father

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young Christian named Joseph took it into his head to rob his own father. He stole some of his father's clothes in his absence it is alleged and made good his escape. On a complaint made by the father he was arrested by the police, and remanded on bail, by Mr. K. C. Thackore, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, today.

BAY STORM STATIONARY

MADRAS, Dec. 15 (A.P.I.): General weather bulletin for Madras Presidency and Mysore.

The GBay storm has remained stationary about 250 miles south-east of Masulipatam and is likely to move northwards.

CAPITOL

4, 6-45 & 9-30
Matinee at 1 p. m. on Sunday
PRAKASH'S NEW SOCIAL

HAMARA SANSAR

NOW IN 2ND WEEK

Starring: JEEVAN, RANJANA, UMAKANT RAJKUMARI SHUKLA.

Direction: SHANTIKUMAR

Ad. Booking: 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 & 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

An Evergreen Release.

VENUS & ADONIS!

A Beautiful Pair—
RAGINI & ALNASIR
in a thriller!
PANCHOLI ART PICTURE

"DHAMKI"

A FAMOUS Release at
MINERVA
From FRIDAY Dec. 21

Music By: AMARNATH
Director: RAVINDRA DAVE

Advance Booking opens at Theatre from Mon. Dec. 17
Daily: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

GALA PREMIERE ON FRIDAY 21ST DECEMBER
DESERT NIGHTS
and its
DANCING DAMSELS!
Jagriti Pictures' Colourful Oriental Romance!

'SONG OF THE DESERT'

Direction:— BHAGWAN
Music: C. RAMCHANDRA

Starring: KHOORSHID Jr.
Master VITHAL & above all comedian
BHAGWAN

From Friday 21st at
KAMAL

Advance Booking: 10 to 12
(From Monday) 3 to 6
(A Movietone Art Release)

RANJIT'S
Successful Devotional
DHANNA BHAGAT

3rd WEEK AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m Sun. Matinee 1-15

Katju Raises Jurisdiction Plea At Third I. N. A. Trial

Noad Urges Court To Over-Rule Defence Objection: Hearing Adjourned Till Monday

RED FORT, DELHI, December 15. (A. P. I.): The Third I. N. A. Court Martial presided over by Brigadier O'Callaghan opened to-day to try Subedar Shingara Singh and Jamadar Kateh Khan, who belonged to 5/14 Punjab Regiment before they joined the I. N. A.

Subedar Shingara Singh, tall powerfully built Sikh, towered above everyone around him as he stood up to hear the charges against him and his co-accused of waging war against the King, murder, causing grievous hurt and abetment.

"ORDINANCE INVALID"

As soon as the charges were read, Dr. Katju, appearing for the accused, raised a special plea of jurisdiction and argued mainly that the Ordinance passed in October this year to remove the three-year limitation on trial by Courts Martial of offences with which the accused were charged, was beyond the power of the Governor General and, therefore, invalid.

Mr. Cordon Noad, Prosecution Counsel, opposing the plea contended among other things that the ordinance making powers of the Governor General were not to be called in question before courts.

The Court adjourned till Monday to give time to Prosecution Counsel to reply further to Dr. Katju.

EIGHT CHARGES.

The charges against the accused were eight. Both were charged with the murder of Mohd. Alam, Allan Ditta and Said Zamad at Kranji Camp in Malaya on or about August 24, 1942 and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to and constraining to illegal act at the Bidadari Camp on or about the same day Noor Khan and Mohd. Hanif. Noor Khan, it was alleged, was suspended from a bar and beaten with a stick.

Other charges were waging war against the King between September 1, 1942 and April 30, 1943 and on September 14, 1942 abetting a Dogra Naik, who voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Abdul Qadir Shah and abetting Fateh Ali, Sher Bahadur and Resham Singh who voluntarily caused hurt to Jam Mohd. Nawaz for the purpose of constraining them to wage war against the King.

The Judge-Advocate, Lt.-Col. A. W. Standing, read the charges.

JURISDICTION PLEA.

Before the accused pleaded to them, Dr. K. N. Katju, Defence Counsel raised a special plea of jurisdiction.

Dr. Katju contended that but for the amendment of the Indian Army Act made by an Ordinance issued on October 31, 1945, the Court would have no power to try the accused because all the offences, except waging war against the King, were committed in August or September 1942 and the three-year limitation provided in the Army Act would have expired in August or September this year.

The charge of waging war would also be partially outside the limit of three-years.

Dr. Katju argued that the ordinance which amended the Act was outside the competence of the Governor General.

Dr. Katju said that his submission was threefold. In the first place "no amendment no matter by whom, will be of the least consequence if that amendment was made after August 24 or September 14, 1945.

Secondly, these persons are enrolled under the Indian Army Act. After the enrolment under the Act, it is not competent—I do not put it on the ground of morality or fairness or justice but as matter of law—that the Army Act should be amended either by the Legislature or the Governor-General in any way which might be prejudicial to the terms under which a person was enrolled. Section 67 of the Army Act, as it stood when he enrolled states "if you commit any civil offence, the period of limitation is three-years and after that you are saved."

But while the enrolment continues, the Legislature intervenes through the Governor-General and wants to knock off that protection given by the Act as it was at the time of his enrolment and so instead of three-years, it may be ten or 13.

Thirdly, the amendment was not made by the Legislature The Indian Army Act has been passed by the Indian Legislature and the Governor-General in Council. Therefore, the person by which the present Act could be amended would be the Central Legislature. But the Governor-General without going through the Legislature, purported to pass this Ordinance two months after the three-year limitation had expired in the case of the accused.

WITHOUT OFFENCE.

I speak without offence but I must say that this Ordinance seems to have been definitely made for the purpose of trying these two accused and people of that class.

Section 72 of the Government of India Act under which this Ordinance is said to have been passed, says, first that there must be a case of emergency. Secondly, it must be necessary for the peace and good Government of British India, and thirdly that the Ordinance must have prospective and not retrospective effect. No legislative power existed in the Governor-General which would enable him to extend the period of three years into six or seven or eight years, particularly in the case of offences where the three years had already expired".

Dr. Katju pointed out that an Ordinance passed under Section 72 of the Government of India Act could not be effective for more than six months from the date of issue if we hold that there may be legislation under Section 72 with respect to past events. The result is that the period of six months may be enlarged to six or seven years.

"On that ground also," he said: 'I would ask you to hold that Section 72 only refers to measures which relate to future events and not to past transactions".

Regarding the charge of waging war against the King, Dr. Katju said that if his argument with reference to limitation was allowed, then the period of limitation should be reduced from September 1, 1942 to December 15, on that charge, under Section 196 of the Cr. P. C.

The Judge-Advocate intervened and said: I propose to advise this Court that it is not bound for its procedure by the Cr. P. C. except in so far as the provisions of that code have specifically been made applicable.

Dr. Katju submitted that if the direction under Section 196 Cr. P. C. was that no Court had jurisdiction to start a trial or even to take cognisance of the charges without the sanction of the Central Government, then it is not really a question relating to procedure but goes to the very essence of the matter.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S REFUTATION.

Mr. Cordon Noad, Prosecution Counsel, contesting Dr. Katju's points, refuted the suggestion that any recruit who came in under the Army Act was entitled to the benefit of that Act unamended for the rest of his service.

Taking the simple case of pay as an instance, Mr. Noad said, it was well-known that pay could be altered and had been altered by Government. It was open to Government to alter the arrangements or contract under which a person entered its service.

More important than that, Mr. Noad went on, was that Section 67 of the Indian Army Act was not a contract and gave no rights to those who entered the Army. It merely said that a Court Martial could not try a case unless it tried it within a certain period. It did not say that the man who was not tried within that period was to go free. It did not absolve the man from liability under the Indian Penal Code.

All offences in the present case were just ordinary offences under the I.P.C. Under the Cr. P. C. certain courts or certain magistrates were forbidden to try certain cases. But did that give the accused a right not to be tried at all?

He was not sure, said Mr. Noad, whether Dr. Katju was going back to the old argument that in cases of legislation by Ordinance, it was open to courts to look into the question whether there was in fact an emergency. The Privy Council and the Federal Court had laid down in case after case that no court could look into that question. That was entirely a matter for the Governor-General.

THERE WAS EMERGENCY IF GOVERNOR-GENERAL SAID SO.

If the Governor-General said there was an emergency, then there was an emergency and no court could question that fact. Dr. Katju had said that the Governor-General could not revive something which was dead. Mr. Noad did not quarrel with that proposition but, he said, it did not arise here. Section 67 had nothing to do with the limitation of offences. It merely placed a limitation or a ban on a Military Court Martial having competence to try a certain class of cases. It did not say that the man was to go free. Section 67 originally said Courts Martial shall not try certain cases. The Governor-General now said they shall try them.

The Governor-General could have appointed a special tribunal; instead of that the Governor-General had taken the old tribunal namely the Court Martial and given it the power to hear these cases. What was wrong with that?

Section 67, Mr. Noad reiterated, did not tell the accused that they would not be punished for their offence. They might be handed over to civil courts for trial at any moment. It was not a question whether it was retrospective There was the offence, and the question was who was to try it. That was purely for the future, nothing for the past.

Mr. Noad said he recollected that the six months period for ordinances provided in Section 72 of the Government of India Act had been changed by legislation of the British Parliament and had been increased to the duration of the war and six months afterwards.

PERFECTLY VALID EXTENSION.

He, therefore, urged the Court to over-rule Dr. Katju's objection on both grounds, first because the extension of the powers of Court Martial to try cases was a perfectly valid extension which covered this case, and second, because the Code of Criminal Procedure had no concern with the proceedings of this court.

The Judge-Advocate suggested that if there was any important case law, the Prosecution Counsel should mention it before Dr. Katju made his rejoinder.

Mr. Noad indicated that if the Court wished him to get authorities he would do so.

The Court adjourned till 10 a.m. on Monday to give Mr. Noad time to reply further to Defence Counsel.

Abandon Or Postpone I. N. A. Trials

Labour M.P.s' Urge Need For Gesture On Eve Of Visit Of Parliamentary Delegation To India

LONDON, Dec. 15 (UPI): An important letter to the Press has just been signed by Mr. William Dobbie, Mr. W. G. Cove, and Mr. S. O. Davies, Labour M.P.'s and Wing-Commander Millington, Commonwealth Party, M.P. in which they demand the abandonment or at least the postponement of the trial of the Indian National Army Officers.

They write: "In a few days time, the Parliamentary Delegation will leave to visit India. It is a good thing that the Labour Government true to its traditions of fellowship and co-operation took an initiative for organising such a delegation. Everyone who believes in the Indo-British friendship will wish the delegation success in its important task of bridging the gulf which has been widening daily for sometime past between our two peoples.

"The success of the delegation cannot be achieved, however, without some attempt being made to create an atmosphere of cordiality and confidence in India. We are convinced that this can best be done by withdrawing the prosecutions now going on in New Delhi against the three officers of the 'Indian National Army.'

"It is not our purpose to go into the legal and moral issues involved in the prosecution; to do this would not be fair to the prisoners or the military authorities conducting the trial. We are concerned with the fact that the trial has stirred Indians, Hindus and Muslims alike. The recent demonstrations in Calcutta and Bombay are sure signs of the Indian people's estimation of these men. Whatever be verdict of the Court Martial, the Indians will regard these men as patriots of the highest order. To them it is the British Raj which is on trial in the Historic Red Fort and not these officers.

"We submit therefore that the Government of India should be advised from here to drop the prosecution or at least postpone it for the time being.

"We venture to submit further that the Indian Government, as it is constituted to-day, is neither democratic nor representative of the peoples' will. It has no support in the country and consequently it does not possess any prestige and authority. Any decision taken by such a Government which are not in keeping with popular will are sure to be reviewed and altered by the Government of more representative of the Indian people. The proper authority to prosecute these men will be a National Government of India which must come into being in the new year.

"Would it therefore not be advisable to cancel the trial and thus remove one cause of bitterness which is reaching dangerous proportions in India? We feel such an act of statesmanship will help to restore calmer atmosphere for the provincial elections and also create that sense of cordiality and confidence which is essential for the Parliamentary Delegation's success.

"It is our profound conviction that it will not be possible to bring good will to India without some concrete gesture of magnanimity and imagination by part of this country."

ASAF ALI LEAVES FOR DELHI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15 (API): Mr. Asaf Ali, member of the Congress Working Committee, left Calcutta for Delhi by air this morning. From Delhi he will proceed to Madras on December 17.

'Bloody Assizes' In Hong Kong

Jap Commandant Does Not Remember Number Of Victims

HONG KONG, Dec. 15. (Reuter): Hong Kong's "most hated man", Lieut.-Col. Kazuo Kogi, now held here accused of crimes including responsibility for the "bloody assizes" at Stanley Prison, stood stone-faced to-day when he was taken to a beachside spot in the prison camp where his victims were executed and crudely buried in a potato patch.

Kogi, who was jog-trotted to the spot by a towering commando sergeant, told intelligence and army officers that he could not remember how many persons lay beneath the ground on which he stood. Apparently he did not attempt to hide any part of his association with the crimes, writes "Reuter's" special correspondent.

Dressed in a white shirt, officer's breeches and high leather boots, Kogi, short clean-shaven and bare-headed, stood at attention as Allied officers and correspondents examined two common graves. These were marked out by string and sticks in a piece of cultivated ground in a small hidden gully at the edge of Stanley peninsula.

One grave is now marked with a post on which names of some British, American and Indian victims are written in Japanese characters.

The other is simply identified by a piece of stick on which is written in pencil: "Sixteen men, one woman".

Five yards away a wooden board nailed to a pole indicated a third grave that of a son of a Hong Kong family, while around the higher ledges of the gully were lines of small numbered granite stones making graves of scores of Chinese executed by the Japanese during their occupation of Hong Kong.

It may be some weeks before Kogi can be brought to trial because masses of evidence must be first prepared.

The official report on the "Bloody Assizes" case alone covers 70 pages and is believed to tell a grim story of starvation, torture and death.

Bombay Races

Windsor Prince Romps Home In Idar Gold Cup

Goodwill Places Poor Third: Book-Makers Reap Rich Harvest

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

The Idar gold cup day, today at Mahaluxmi, was a bitterly costly entertainment for Bombay's racing public. In the lengthy programme of nine events, a solitary firm favourite recorded winning account, while the outsiders who scored at lavishing odds recorded easy wins. Besides emptying their pockets, punters had the misfortune of witnessing a very dull programme.

The famous Goodwill who was backed down to the very low odds of 5 to 2 on failed to prove his mettle when placing a poor third in the rich Idar gold cup. The coveted trophy was annexed by the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Windsor Prince who easily disposed of the neglected Pillar To Post. The Winner, besides gaining the facile win, was not driven all out when covering the journey of seven furlongs in excellent timing, 1 minute 28 1/5 secs. The smashing win leaves no doubt of his abilities in securing the year's classic and I would not be surprised to see him competing in the highest class during this season.

Another feature was a profitable double for Pandu Khade, the Indian jockey. He steered the neglected Neelam to victory in the opening event and in the very next event, he completed the double through the unconsidered Majnun Anwah. Ebrahim Mahomed, deputy of trainer Habib Chotani, was the day's successful trainer with a rich double to his tide.

In the Sandown Plate, the neglected Sapodil who was the first to break the line, streaked with the lead and despite vigorous attempts by Sunbathing, he had a length to spare when passing the winning post The even-money Repartee was a miserable third and was five lengths behind the winner.

In the Mahim Plate also it was a start to finish affair. The Gwalior-owned Bismark, a 23 to 1 chance, Chavan astride, did the trick.

Sixty-four tickets were cashed on the treble pool event. Each ticket-holder collected Rs. 1315-8-0

The following are the results:

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr D K Parker's NEELAM 8-6 P Khade 1
Hon Sir Shantidas Askuran's FLOWER GIRL 9-2 H Singh .. 2
Maharaja of Baroda's FLOWER OF BARODA 8-6 Veer Singh .. 3
Messrs. G Udhavdas and B Dholandas' STAR OF SHIKARPUR 7-9 Raut 4
Not run. My Star, Miss Cluny, and Look Out.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Short head and 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 111. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 34 and Rs. 41
Trainer: E. Mahomed.
Favourite: Himalaya.

THE TUNIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. Sayid Talib and Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAH 7-11 P Khade 1
Maharani Chimnabai's ATLANTIS 9-0 Evans 2
Mr Saleh Moosa's JASSIR 8-11 Burn 3
Maharaja of Baroda's MIKHLIF JABIR 9-4 West 4
Not run: Mozan, Bprhan II and Ward al Hujaz.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths and 3/4 length.
Time: 2 minutes 26 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 109. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 18 and Rs. 27
Trainer: Syed Fatah
Favourite: Atlantis.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE—(Div. III)—6 Furlongs.

Khan Saheb S. Rashir Ahmed's COMET 8-2 Burn 1
Major A. Svamvur's CATCHME 7-11 A. Hunter 2
Maharaja of Baroda's MIGHTY MARATHA 8-2 Evans 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's SURYAKANT 9-5 Davison 4
Not run: Dark Destiny, Sweet Bee Eldorado, Rose of India.
Won by 2½l., Hd., 2½l.
Time 1min. 17 1-5secs.
Tote paid for Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 14, 17 and 23.
Winner trained by W. Bullock.

THE TUNIS PLATE (Div. II).—1¼ Miles.

Mr. M. H. Maniar's PRINCE FAISAL 7-9 Raut 1
Mr. Saleh Moosa's NIGHT HAWK 9-3 Bhoorsing 2
Mr. R. S. Irani's AKU AMIN 8-12 H. Singh 3
Mr. H. A. Bhagat's KAZANCHI 9-4 Damodar 4
Not run: Kaid Saoud, Dhiban.
Won by 4l., S-hd., 1l.
Time: 2mins. 21 4-5secs.
Tote paid for Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 28, 22, 43.
Winner trained by Moosa.

THE SANDOWN PLATE—6 Fur. longs.
longs.

Mr. P. R. Mehta's SAPODIL 7-10 A. Hunter 1
M/s. Hope and C. J. Shah's SunBATHING 9-0 Kheemsingh 2
Maharani of Kashmir's REPARTEE 8-7 Davison 3
Maharaja of Baroda's LITTLE CAESAR 8-4 4
All ran.
Won by 1l., 4l., 1l.
Time: 1min. 15 3-5secs.
Tote paid for Win Rs. 61, Places 27, 24.
Winner trained by J. K. Bhagwagar.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP—7 Fur.

Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PRINCE 8-7 Jones 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PILLAR TO POST 8-4 Raffaele .. 2
Mr. Diamond's GOODWILL 8-11 Burn 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's PREM DEVI 8-4 Chavan 4
Not run: Flying Home, Cent per Cent, His Excellency, Rajput Warrior His Master's Voice, Kamal Prabha, Merry Mark, Aquiligia, Sea Worthy Lady Marsh.
Won by 2l., 3l., ½l
Time: 1min. 28 1-5secs.
Tote paid for Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 13, 17, 11.
Winner trained by Forsytn.

THE MAHIM PLATE—1¼ Miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's BISMARK 8-10 Chavan 1
M/s. C. J. Shah and A H Ahmedboys CHIRAG 7-12 P Khade 2
M/s. Lakhia and Mazumdar's HURRICANE 8-7 Davison .. 3
Mr. Baburao Patel's FILMINDIA 8-2 Raffaele 4
All ran.
Won by ½l., 1l., Hd.
Time: 2mins 11-1-5secs.
Tote paid for Win Rs. 243 Places Rs. 49, 27, 40.
Winner trained by Maj Lad.

THE RIDGE PLATE—1 Mile.

Mrs. Saida E. Reuben's MANNAWI 9-2 Brave 1
Lt Col Zorawar Singh and Maj. J K Bhagwagar's DHAYF SHAMMAR 9-3 Davison 2
Mr K. S Irani's SUBHI JAZIRA 8-0 Raffaele 3
Maharaja of Barod's CHIEF RULER 10-5 West 4
Not run. Wavell and Sahab Baghdad.
Won by 1½l. 1½l. 1½l
Time: 1min 49 2-5secs.
Tote paid for Win Rs. 92. Places 29, 19, 31.
Winner trained by Somekh.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE (Div. I).—6 Furlongs.

Mr Osman Chotani's PARAMOUNT POWER 8-10 Raffaele 1
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's CULTURED PEARL 8-11 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Chandramohan's KANTA 8-9 Whiteside 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's PTILOSAN 8-11 Evans 4
Not run: Belle Starr, Beau Nash, Nargis Dahing Prince, Pure Emerald.
Tote paid for Win Rs. 111. Places 29, 19, 20
Winner trained by E. Mahomed.

PRE-HISTORIC VILLAGE TO COME INTO BEING

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 15 (API): Many articles of historical interest are reported to have been found in the excavations now being carried on under the guidance of two experts at the Bhamhapuri Hill in Kolhapur.

Remains of pre-historic houses, earthen pots, neolithic stone implements and some coins, believed to be from the Mogul period, have been excavated recently and it is believed the hill contains the remains of a whole village of a very ancient period.

Cricket Championship Of India

Madras Lead By Narrow Margin

BANGALORE, Dec. 15.

Resuming their first innings from the overnight total of 41 for 2 wickets in the match against Mysore in the Ranji Trophy tournament, Madras were all out for 172 runs this afternoon.

SCORES: MADRAS (First Innings.)

Krishnaswami b Ubhaykar	1
Ramachandran b Safi Darashah	5
Ramsingh c substitute b Chandrasekhar	40
Swaminathan c Ubhaykar b Chandrasekhar	23
Aruldoss b Chandrasekhar	10
Bobbji b Ubhaykar z	8
Gopalan	34
Kannan c Ramarao b Ubhaykar	22
Perumal c Darashah b Ramarao	8
Srinivasan b Chandrasekhar	13
Rangachari not out	4
Extras	4
Total	172

Bowling:
Palia 20/9/0/25;
Ramarao 26/11/2/36
Ubhaykar 15/7/3/33
Darashah 18/7/1/34
Chandrasekhar 17/4/4/36
Frank 2/0/0/4.

At close of play to-day Mysore had scored 82 runs for 3 wickets in their second innings. K. P. Ubhayakar 31, P. R. Shyamsundar batting 33.

GUJERAT IN ARREARS

RAJKOT, Dec. 15.

Resuming their first innings in the match against Western India in the Ranji Trophy tournament from the overnight total of 51 runs for 2 wickets, Gujerat Cricket Association were all out this afternoon for 164 runs.

W.I.S.C.A. (First Innings) 199

GUJERAT (First Innings):

Vinoo Mankad c Nyalchand b Akbarkhan	0
Alimuddin c Nyalchand b Jayantilal	32
Patel c Waghela b Shantilal Gandhi	15
Prithviraj b Jayantilal	45
Kesari lbw Akbarkhan	2
Phiroze Khambatta c Umrigar b Nyalchand	7
Shodhan c Waghela b Shantilal Gandhi	22
Parekh not out	20
Jasu Patel run out	4
Chippa c and b Jayantilal	4
Ram Hazare lbw b Nyalchand	0
Extras	13
Total	164

Bowling:
Akbarkhan 8/2/19/2
Jayantilal 28/6/58/3
Shantilal Gandhi 16/4/37/2
Nyalchand 29.3/13/37/2

Western India States Cricket Association had scored 65 runs for the loss of 3 wickets in their second innings when the stumps were drawn at the end of the second day's game.

TENNIS CHAMPION

Narinder Nath, who defeated Ghaus Mohammad, India's Number One at Lahore on Sunday last.

AUSTRALIANS WIN BY INNINGS

COLOMBO Dec. 15 (A.P.I): The Australian Service Cricket Team won their match against Ceylon Eleven by an innings and 44 runs. Ceylon's second innings concluded for 159 runs.

Final scores are: Australians 306, Ceylon 103 and 159.

Nimbalkar And Bhaya's Good Show At Indore

INDORE, Dec. 15.

In their tie against Bihar, Holkar batted first and scored 398 for eight wickets.

SCORES: HOLKAR (First Innings:)

Jagdale c S. Bannerjee b S. Bose	2
K. V. Bhandarkar c Bhandarnayaki b S. Bannerjee	14
Mushtaq Ali c substitute b S. Bose	50
C. K. Nayudu c Khambatta b S. Bose	5
Sarwate b Bannerjee	48
C. S. Nayudu b Khambatta	60
B. B. Nimbalkar b Zall	106
Bhaya c Mitra b Bannerjee	89
Gaikwad batting	18
Nivasarkar batting	0
Extras	13
Total (for eight wickets.	398

FRANK PARKER AMERICA'S NO. 1

First U. S. A. Post-War Tennis Ranking

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (Reuter): The winner of the United States National singles last year, Frank Parker, is again rated as number one in the first post-war list of rankings issued by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. William Talbert, who lost to Parker in the final National Championship is again the runner up. The South American Champion, Francisco Segura, the two handed Ecuardorian, maintains his place as number three. The remaining positions go to Elwood Cooke four, Sydney Wood five, Gardner Mulloy sixth, veteran Frank Shields seven Hal Surface eight Seymour Greenberg ninth and Jack McManis seeded last.

In the women's ratings, Saran Palfrey Cooke, who has been out of tennis for the past three years, is placed in the number of one position she last held in 1941. Pauline Betz, who hld the crown during Cooke's absence, holds the second place. The following positions go to Margaret Osborne three, Louise Brough four, Nanning Todd five, Doris Hart six. Shirley Fry seven, Dorothy Prentiss eight, Dorothy Bundy nine and Helen Risbany gets the last position.

GERMANS IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Dec. 14 (A.P.A.): All Germans and Austrians in China including Jews will be repatriated unless they obtain permissin from the Ministeries of Foreign Affairs and Interior to remain in the country, it was officially announced today. Pending repatriation, they will be interned unless they produced valuable Chinese or foreign guarantees, the statement said

NEWSPRINT MUST BE CONSERVED

H. M. Patel On Supply And Stock Position

NEW DELHI, December 14 (A.P.I.) The need to conserve newsprint was stressed by Mr. H. M. Patel, Secretary to the Government of Indiain the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, presiding at a meeting of the Newsprint Advisory Committee here today.

The supply and stock position of newsprint in the country and the prospects of imports in 1946 were discussed.

The Chairman said that he would review the whole situation in January in rder to decide whether any immediate modification of the existing newspaper quotas was necessary.

Jamnadas To Fly To Rangoon

BOMBAY, Dec. 15. (U.P.I.): Mr Jamnadas Mehta, representative of the Government of India in Burma, will fly to Calcutta on December 17 reaching there the same day. He will fly to Rangoon from Calcutta on December 20.

In a statement to the Press Mr. Mehta asks the public to send henceforward all correspondences to him at his Rangoon address.

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Wanted one Chief Sales-executive for our Head Office at Calcutta to organise and supervise the sales of the following products manufactured by us: Starches and Starch products, Liquors, Golden Syrup, Pharmaceutical products and Confectionery goods. Qualified and educated persons who have held senior appointments for over 8 years in sales organisations of a firm having branches all over India would be given preference. Please apply to Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros., Ltd.,5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable. Applications received on or before the 1st January, 1946 will only be considered. (5813)

Wanted good Canvassers on decent salary plus commission having connections with Mills and other leading Business Organizations, to book orders for repairs to all kinds of electrical & mechanical machinery. Only people who are well experienced in this line and can guarantee a recurring monthly business need apply to Box No. 256 "Bombay Chronicle."

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MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted Shop-assistants & Salesman with experience of Chemists, Druggists and Provisions business Ring up 32388 between 7-30 A. M. and 9 A. M (330)

WOMEN DELAYED? use "KUMARI" (Tabs) to restore your period at any stage & prevent future troubles! Speedy & harmless!! Price Rs. 3/-. For obstinate cases Rs 5/- (V. P. As. 12) Mrs. P. DEVEE F. D. S. (BW) Tollygunge, Calcutta or Stockist—D. D. Pande, "Harinvas," Kings Way, Dadar, Bombay

M.P'S. GIVE SUDDEN IMPORTANCE TO INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 15 U.P.I() Since last night's statement on the Parliamentary Delegation to India, lobbies have been discussing "probables" in the Delegation with more than keen interests, writes the 'U.P.I.' political correspondent. One could easily find half a dozen M.P.s playing at "spo. winners" game i nthe bar, cafetaria and dining room. The House generally epathetic to India, seems to have become suddenly alive to the importance of India.

It is understood that Speaker Clifton Brown has been presented with an unexpectedly long list of members who are applying for inclusion n the Delegation. This has naturally made his task rather difficult. The announcement of the names was expected to be made over the week end but now it seems that it will not be before Tuesday. Mr. Reginald Sorensen seems to be the only name which is regarded as certainty. It is also very likely that Mr. Fred Montague and Mr. Price two labour M.P.s who have taken anti-Congress attitude for the last two years will be included in the Delegation. They strongly support Mr M. N. Roy's Federation of Indian Labour and Radical Democratic Party.

Women's Conference R. C. Chairwoman's Election Issue

HYDERABAD, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): As a result of differences over the question of selecting Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 18th session of the All-India Women's Conference, Mrs. Vidya Sujan filed an application in the court praying that the nomination paper of Miss Devi Valiram should be invalidated The court issued notices but the differences were however settled amicably and the elections will be held within two days.

AGRA, Dec. 14. (A.P.I.): Mrs. Janki Devi Bajaj, President, Goseva Sangh, Wardha, will inaugurate the first session of the All-India Cattle Protection Conference to be held here on December 24, under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

TODAY 9-30 a.m.
"DEEWAR"
PRITHVI THEATRES' Stage Hit
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

For Shattered Nerves
ENERGON
A New Tonic
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BENGAL CHEMICAL

TELEGRAPH WORKERS AWAIT SIGNAL

Prepared To Go On Strike "When Called Upon To Do So"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15. (A.P.I.) Their "readiness to go on strike when called upon to do so", was declared at a meeting of the telegraph employees held here yesterday under the auspices of the Indian Telegraph Association. The Association claims to be the largest union of telegraph employees and has 65 branches all over India.

Mr. Harold Davies, Labour M. P., who was present at the meeting, expressing his sympathy with "the small Government employee too frequently forgotten in the larger issues of the day", assured the meeting that he would ventilate on the floor of the House of Commons the major grievances of telegraph employees in India.

Speaking as an individual member of Parliament, Mr. Davies said, he was convinced that India's basic problem was hunger, and that the solution for that hunger lay in planned and rapid industrialisation. In this scheme of planned industrialisation communications must form a vital link, and, Mr. Davies added, if communications were to serve India as they should, it was essential that the subordinate employee, who was the mainstay of India's communication system, received a square deal.

The workers' demand include immediate and adequate increase in dearness allowance; immediate termination of the system by which employees recruited after the year 1931 received a salary which throughout their services remained between 30 to 50 per cent less than the salaries of their colleagues doing exactly the same work but recruited before 1931, complete abolition of the so-called "new scales" of pay and upward revision of scales of pay for those in service from before 1931.

JAVA EXTREMISTS SHIFT H. Q.

Sjahrir Govt. Doing Utmost To End Disturbances

BATAVIA, Dec. 15. (Reuter): The Indonesian "death army", trained by the Japanese, is the core of the extremists' resistance in Java, according to Dutch sources today.

They said that the extremists have not shifted their main centre of habitation to Tjikampek, 70 miles east of Batavia, after the destruction by Allied troops of Bekassi, their former Headquarters—the scens of the recent massacre of the occupants of the crashed Dakota.

Some 2,000 of these troops are reported to have concentrated in Tjikampek after taking part in the recent fighting near Sourabaya.

At the same time increased activity by Indonesian extremists is reported today from Bandoeng, 100 miles to the south-east of Batavia, where the local Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps has recommended "full military action" against the extremists.

There are indications, writes Reuter's correspondent, that the present Indonesian administration is doing its utmost to end the disturbances, especially in east Java.

It is understood that leading members of the Indonesian Government will undertake a tour of central and east Java as soon as possible to induce local leaders who wield real power, to accept and enforce the decisions of the Sjahrir Government.

At the same time the fact that British troops are enlarging their control in western Java seems to indicate that the first results of the recent Singapore conference are now becoming evident. The decisions taken at the conference are reported to have included establishment of British-controlled areas adequate to enable Japanese troops to be removed and refugees evacuated without interruption

At the opposite end of Java Allied troops are fanning out south and west of Sourabaya and are now clearing towns about 15 miles from the port against slight opposition.

Two convoys ran today on the Batavia-Bandoeng road without incident and the general situation at the Allied Headquarters is now regarded as less tense.

Almost 14,000 refugees have been evacuated from Java to date leaving in the regular RAPWI camps in west Java over 64,000 and in Sourabaya nearly 14,000.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 15

The cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 420 for January delivery and the market opened at Rs. 420 and touched Rs. 420/8. At this level there was renewed selling and the market declined to Rs. 418/8. At this level there appeared some short covering and January improved to Rs. 421/12 but reacted at Rs. 420/12.

Thereafter the market was quiet and January was quoted at Rs. 418/4. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	Rs.	418	8 0
I.C.C. March		429	0 0
I.C.C. May		438	0 0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 843 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Dec 14.

I.C.C. Jan. Highest 421, Lowest 415-1/2 Closing at 5.30 p.m 419-1/4.
I.C.C. March Highest 432, Lowest 427, Closing at 5.30 p.m 430-1/2.
I.C.C. May Highest 441 Lowest 436, Closing at 5-30 p.m 439-1/2.
Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 45/0/0, Lowest 44/7/0, Closing at 5.30 p.m. 44/15/0.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 15

The Bullion market was very steady with a moderate business passing. Forward gold opened at Rs. 81/8 and declined to Rs. 81/1 on moderate selling but steadied at Rs. 81/6 while Forward silver was steady at Rs. 134/4. It appears that professional operators are supporting the market.

The market ruled very steady and closed as under:

	Rs.	as	p.
Ready Silver	134	12	0
Forward Silver	134	11	0
Ready Gold	82	3	0
Forward Gold	82	2	0

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

January	24.63+09
March	24.74+09
March highest (2-57 p m)	24.74+09
March lowest (10-16 a m)	24.62—03
May	24.68+13
July	34.24+13
October	23.43+18
December	23.32+18
Middling Spot	25.29+09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	24.72+07
May	24.69+11
July	24.35+14
October	23.47+20
Middling Spot	24.40+10

NEW YORK COTTON
NOON CALL

March	24.67
May	24.57

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, Dec. 14.

Spot 44d Forward 44d Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, Dec. 14.

T. T. London on:
New York sellers 4.02.1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.33 buyers 4.45 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, Dec. 14.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New Crop) unoffered
Australian Wheat (Bulk) 61 quoted Dec/Jany.
Australian Wheat (Bags) unoffered

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, Dec. 14.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	74-3/4
Consols 2.1/2 p c	90-1/4
Conversion Loan 3.1/2 p c 1961	105.11/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	102-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113.1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	88-1/2
National Bank of India	42-1/4

N. Y. SILVER
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

United States price of foreign silver	71.1 cents
New York buying price	70-3/4 cents

Grant Of Foreign Scholarships

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): Six hundred foreign scholarships will be granted by the Central and Provincial governments to Indian students for studies abroad during the year 1946-47 says a press note. Of these 253 will be Central Government scholarships and 347 will be awarded by the provincial governments.

Applications will shortly be invited through advertisements in newspapers and a brochure giving all the necessary information in regard to the Central scholarships will be issued by the Government of India.

The section for the next year will not be confined to technical subjects only but will also include other important subjects, such as education, connected with post-war development

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

News is a fleeting thing but the results of all the events you read about during the week are hard facts that go on affecting the world and the people who live in it long after the front-page spotlight has moved on.

In this selection of dispatches from Reuter correspondents throughout Europe you can read of some of the problems that are being encountered in post-war Europe and of the efforts that are being made to solve them.

Berlin Begins To Recover

From Henry Buckley

Berlin:—Berlin, the problem child of four great Powers, is breathing again. The change from a spectre city of smouldering ruins to that of a town with all the public services run ning again is quite amazing. It was the Soviet authorities under General Borsarin who first got Berlin administration going again. They formed the Municipal Council, Magistret, on May 19. Later, in July British and American public service experts came to aid their Russian colleagues and, still later, French military and civil functionaries came to help to run the town.

Figures are not always the best criterion by which to judge events, but in showing how Berlin's rudely interrupted life has been renewed they give useful evidence. For instance, tramways, buses and underground railway carried 2,474,000 passengers in May and 60,973,000 in October. There are 180 miles of tramway lines now in use as compared with 30 miles at the end of May.

The Disease has fallen sharply, except for tuberculosis and Venereal disease.

Almost all workshops or factories were paralysed in May, but by October there were 600 large or small industrial plants working at least in part. Electricity and gas works are running again.

Over 270,000 children are going to school daily, and a hot meal, or at least a plate of hot soup, is now provided for each child daily.

The purge of Nazis has been tremendous and it has meant removing a great part of the city functionaries. A total of 25,740 members of the Nazi Party or Nazi organisations have been discharged, which is a high proportion considering that the total number of municipal employees is 31,200. This has led to great difficulties and particularly in the proper distribution of rationed food and of ration cards. It would not be correct to say that the food distribution problem has been solved but the introduction of food committees composed of private citizens who watch over the food distribution and help and control the activities of the new functionaries has improved the situation.

France Winning Transport Battle

PARIS:—A new phase in the development of French transport since the Liberation has been opened by the arrival at Marseilles of 141 R, the first of some 700 American "Liberation" railway engines.

Some fifteen months ago, France had practically no transport left. All her important railway and river bridges were broken either by Allied bombing or by retreating Germam forces, most of her main railway line were thereby paralysed and many of her arterial roads were impassable.

Inland waterways which carried more tonnage before the war than the French merchant marine were at a standstill owing to damage to locks, dykes, water barrages and lack of dredging facilities and an acute shortage of barges and haulage tugs.

Today, all main roads are so far restored as to be open to traffic, the whole railway network with few exceptions, is back in use again and the crippling shortage of rolling stock has been alleviated

Over the whole country, private cars and road transport are hampered by lack of tyres and shortage of fuel. Of the two, the tyre problem is the most acute; for tyres are almost impossible to obtain even on the black market and with a perfectly authentic purchasing permit.

Apart from the difficulty of obtaining them in the first place, new lorries and cars delivered from French factories are delivered without tyres. So the problem of finding tyres begins immediately for the shopkeeper or road haulage contractor who buys the lorry. Production and imports together are slowly increasing but by the end of the second quarter of this year it had reached only just over 500 a month for civilian consumption.

Slowest progress in the battle of transport is perhaps on the water ways.

Most of the waterways have been cleared of debris, etc.; but there is still much work to be done on locks and canal equipment before it can be said that France has full use of her six thousand odd miles of waterway.

There is, too, the question of barges and tugs. Water transport lost no less than 1,163 barges during the war and these are not easily replaced in competition with the calls from every other direction for raw materials, manpower and machine tools.

The Forgotten 400

(From Thomas Harris)

STOCKHOLM :— The Nuremburg trial has served to focus attention on a problem facing Norway in dealing with German war criminals still under arrest. Norway has 400 of them still, but judges are already overburdened with work, and it is likely that the worst offenders may be tried in Norway, the remainder being sent to Germany for Allied Military courts to deal with.

Norway is one of the countries which has been left a difficult legacy by the Germans. It comprises the problem of nearly 60,000 quislings still to go before the courts and 9,000 children left behind by the Germans.

Experts trying to decide what is best for the children find their problem complicated by the hostility the Norwegian population shows towards them, but even Arntzen, justice of the High Court, thinks the quisling trials can be finished in six months.

Although Norway has few quislings proportionately to her total population, their trials in a country of strong domocratic traditions is not easy. Except for the sparsely populated northern districts, Norway was liberated almost overnight. None of the requisite legal apparatus could therefore be established in advance in the freed areas and hold ready for immediate operation on the victory day.

Spain Holds Offer To Take 50,000 Evacuees

(From Robert Papworth)

MADRID:—Although the Spanish Cabinet decided recently to take 50,000 children from Europe this winter, Spaniards who offered to provide for some of these evacuees have been told to await instructions before embarking on any schemes.

The United Nations have not yet signified their acceptance of the Spanish Government's offer, which raises political apart from purely practical problems.

The Spanish Cabinet's decision was first publicly announced on November 3rd, and offered accommodation at various benevolent homes and institutions to children from the zones worst affected by the war, without specifying nationalities or religions.

A detailed proposition to the United Nations was handed on November 8th to the French, United States and British Embassies by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but the terms have not yet been released.

The Spanish press has hailed the offer as a further proof of General Franco's generosity and desire to participate in the relief and rehabilitation of Europe, and wealthy families approve of the schme. Among the lower classes, on the other hand, whilst the need of European children is fully realized, there is bitter resentment against the Government's decision.

Invitations to take children have been extended both by private people of means and by official bodies, as well as by Roman Catholic religious communities. The Madrid Town Council, for instance, has offered to take 100 children; a further 100 have been offered accommodation by the Falangist Syndical organisation in Seville; the Sisters of Mercy have also offered their services.

It is considered there would be no difficulty in housing 50,000 children in Spain's 50 provinces peopled by 25 million Spaniards. Clothing is not rationed and presents no difficulty. Fruit and food in general is plentiful, at least for the moneyed classes who can afford it, and for official bodies who control it.

Czechs Go Ahead With Nationalisation

(From Guy Bettany)

PRAGUE:—The general pattern of the Socialist programme in Czechoslovakia is now becoming clear, although only the Presidential decrees on nationalisation have been published.

Nationalisation of many of the country's industries falls roughly into two categories. Firstly, the key industries, such as the mines, the iron, steel and large engineering works, the bank and the insurance companies, and secondly, factories in other industries, employing more than a given quota of workers, which varies with every industry.

Public opinion, from members of the Government and leading officials as to the man in the street, is convinced that the nationalisation of the key industries has come to stay. But regarding the remainder it is not nearly so positive. It seems certain that the existing managements will be retained in their present positions, if found efficient, while the former proprietors will in many cases be consulted in the running of the factories, even to the extent of being allowed to appoint managers.

The former owners will continue to have a direct interest in these factories as the interest of the State bonds issued to them in lieu of their share certificates will be a first charge on the profits of these works. There is of course an over-all guarantee by the State.

In these circumstances many people feel that nationalisation will often be more apparent than real. The State will have the legal ownership, while the former proprietor will retain a substantial practical interest in the factories.

Those 240,000 Vanished

(From Hubert Harrison)

BUCHAREST:—Rumania lost a third of its Jewish population during the war. Of 720,000 who lived in Rumania before the war 300,000 were left there when the war ended. Since then 40,000 are expected to come back from Germany, Poland and Russia. But the remaining 240,000 have disappeared—liquidated.

The Nazis had a plan in 1942 to deport first of all the whole Jewish population of Transylvania and then those of the Old Kingdom of Rumania. By the end of 1943 not one Jew was to have been left alive upon Rumanian territory. But 300,000 were saved—almost exclusively by the heroic work of Dr. William Filderman—who has been described by American Jewish leaders as "The Most outstanding Jew in Europe."

Ideal Xmas Gift

"INDIA" by Cecil Beaton Thackers. Rs. 15/12. De Luxe edition bound in Morocco Rs. 29/8.

Here are a hundred exquisite photographic studies of India by Cecil Beaton. He is no doubt too well-known a figure in the photographic world to need any introduction to the cognescenti, but the average reader who picks up this volume would certainly appreciate an explanatory note by the Publishers about the author.

For Cecil Beaton is an author: His lens is his pen and one does not merely see his photographs but also reads them. Each study, whether it is of H. H. the Princess of Berar or of a beggar boy is a revelation. He recaptures more of the subject than meets the eye—or the lens. It is not only technical skill but something plus. The camera in Beaton's hand becomes more than a garget. It is to him what the pallet and the brush are to the artist and his technique is highly individual.

Cecil Beaton spent about a year in India travelling from Simla to Cape Comorin and catching on celluloid numerous vignettes of Indian. It is obvious that he fell in love with India and was dazzled with its riot of colour and form. "Racing before my mind were impressions so highly coloured and vivid, so varying and various, (he writes in the Introduction,) that it is only now that on my return to England, I am able to enjoy in a leisurely manner some of the glimpses that the shutter of my camera were able to perpetuate.....If I am able to convey a little of the beauty and strength of India, my journey will not have been in vain."

It has not been in vain. For his photographs not faithfully interpret India to the foreigner; they reinterpret her to many Indians themselves.

N. J.

32-PAGE BOOKLET
"VITALITY SUPREME" by Gamber- rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request. This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
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VITALITY SUPREME

From Agra To Naini Jail

Transfer Of Jai Prakash And Lohia Said To Be Under Consideration

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15. (A.P.I.): The question of the transfer of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain who are at present confined in the Agra Central Jail to Naini Central Jail, Allahabad, is under consideration of the U. P. Government, it is learned from a reliable source.

Official confirmation is, however, lacking.

Nehru Foresees

ANOTHER CONGRESS STRUGGLE AGAINST RAJ

BARPETA (Assam), Dec. 15 (A. P I.): After addressing a series of wayside meeting Pt. Jawharlal Nehru motored down to Barpeta road where he addressed a public meeting.

Pandit Nehru said that India, after passing through an ordeal of oppression, suppress, deaths, misery and starvation since August 1942 establishment of a people's raj. It had made great advances in its fight for freedom. He thought it was the duty of the people to strengthen the Congress which, unlike other communal organisations, stood for the establishment of a people's raj. It was not unlikely, he added, that the Congress would be again faced with a struggle against the British Government.

BRITAIN AND INDIA TO FACE FIERCE COMPETITION

London City Experts' Views On Consequences Of Anglo-U. S. Loan Deal

LONDON, Dec. 15. (Reuter): City experts consider that under the Anglo-American loan agreement both Britain's and India's industries must soon face much fiercer international competition, than either country has known for a very long time, says "Reuter's" city editor.

Within a year after Congress ratifies the loan, any sterling arising from India's or any other country's current trade with Britain and any sterling released from the existing sterling balances will be freely spendable anywhere in the best and cheapest market (notably including the United States), while all the remaining sterling balances become completely blocked and cannot be spent anywhere—not in Britian or the sterling area or anywhere else. This, the experts say, is what convertibility means.

Hitherto sterling's unconvertibility gave some preference to British industries since some overseas countries placed orders at uneconomically high prices here rather than leave their sterling balances useless. But, it has doubly "protected" Indian industry. The inability to convert India's sterling into dollars, it is argued greatly, restricted competition of United States goods in the Indian market. Competition of British and other sterling area goods was restricted by sheer shortage. India's sterling was not blocked within the sterling area: it was theoretically spendable on anything which Britian or other sterling area countries could spare for export. But the latter has been small.

The city thinks that both these features are now going to change radically. The fact that any sterling which can be spent anywhere, it is held, will obviously intensify United States competition—which will not be mild. And since Britain, if she is to survive, must more than meet it, British competition, it is considered, will not be mild either. Since Britain's balance of payments can be redressed only if the world will "for sound business reasons" buy three-quarters more of British goods than it did in pre-war, observers consider that Britain's exports will have to become very keenly competitive indeed.

Any reduction of Indian tariffs or empire preferences at the next summer's conference will obviously conduce to still further international competition, city observers say. India, like other countries, will not reduce ner tariffs and preferences, unless she received compensation in other markets.

But the whole thing, according to this viewpoint, will now be competition in the whole market with much less protection of domestic and empire markets whether by exchange controls, tariffs or preferences. One city man told me today: "Doubtless, international competition is an excellent thing, but it seems likely that adjustment of particular industries to it will not be painless—in India, Britain or any country".

NOT MORE THAN ONE SEAT AT A TIME

Ex-Minister's Resolution For Bihar P. C. C.

PATNA, Dec. 15

Congressmen should not at a time hold seats in more than one legislature or administration institution. A resolution embodying this proposal will come for discussion at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee on Dec. 28, when Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, ex-Finance Minister, will formally move the resolution and urge that in order to enable Congressmen to discharge faithfully their duties as representatives of their respective constituencies, they should not be allowed to hold more than one office at a time covering legislative or administrative bodies like local self-governing institutions, and those who are members of one should not apply to contest any seats in the other.

For instance the chairman of a district board, or one of its members, should not seek to contest a seat in the Assembly or one contesting the Assembly elections should not seek office as a Municipal Commissioner or Chairman.

The necessity of such a resolution, it is pointed out, has arisen due to the large number of applications received from Congressmen for contesting the election to the Provincial Assembly who are also members of the different local boards. If the resolution is adopted it will reduce by half the seven hundred and odd applications received for contesting the Assembly elections on Congress ticket from being considered.

ASAF ALI'S MISSION TO TAMIL NAD

MADRAS, Dec. 14. (A.P.I.)

Mr. Kamaraja Nadar President, Tamil Nad P.C.C., has received the following telegram from Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress:—"The Working Committee has decided to send Mr. Asaf Ali to try to settle amicably differences recently arisen in Congress ranks in your presidency with mutual goodwill. I hope you and other parties concerned will render Mr. Asaf Ali all possible help and goodwill.

League Leader Resigns From Party

JAHANSI, Dec. 14, (A.P.I.): Khan Saheb Maulana Muhammad Rafiq, ex-President of the District Muslim League has tendered resignation of his primary membership of the Muslim League as "a protest against the treatment meted out to Maulana Azad and Maulana Madni by Muslim Leauguers."

Sir C. P.'s Tribute To Mahatma

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): But for the great lead given by Mahatma Gandhi at a critical stage in the industrial history of India and the new impulse he gave to handspinning and handweaving, the poverty of India would have been much more accentuated and the sufferings of the people much more intense than they have been", observed Sr C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Dewan of Travancore, declaring open this morning a modern textile factory near Trivandrum.

TURKEY TO HAVE NEW POLITICAL PARTY

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Reuter): The "Times" Istanbul correspondent reports the impending formation of a new Turkish political party "which will probably play the part of a centre party with Liberal tendencies".

The former Prime Minister, R. Jelal Bayar, the Correspndent says, has announced his intention of organising this party, which, it appears, will adhere to Kemalist doctrine and policies and differ from the People's Party only in the interpretation and application of the principles laid down by Kemal Ataturk.

SINGH'S RESOLUTION FOR CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (A.P.A.): Sirdar J. J. Singh said today Congressman James G. Fulton (Republican, Pennsylvania) had informed him that he had introduced three resolutions adopted by the India League of America, to Congress.

Mr. Singh, President of the India League, said Mr. Fulton wanted the resolutions inserted in the Congressional Record because he desired the United States to remain the arsenal of democracy instead of becoming an arsenal imperialism.

The resolutions referred to were on India's freedom, objection to the use of Indian troops in Indo-China and Indonesia and request to President Truman to instruct the American delegation to the United Nations General Assembly to take the initiative to bring about the appointment of a Commission of the United Nations Organisation to investigate the Indo-China and Indonesia situations.

BRITAIN WILL NOT WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM IRAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (Reuter): The Stat Department disclosed the text of a note received from the British Foreign Office expressing an entire agreement with the United States' view that Persia should be able to use its own forces wherever and in whatever manner is necessary, to preserve authority and security, but reiterated that the British troops could not be wthdrawn without similar Russian action.

The note, whose release followed disclosures earlier this week by the United Statec Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, that the British Government is already negotiating directly with Moscow on the matter which will be discussed at the Moscow meeting, recalled that the British Foreign Minster, Mr. Ernest Bevin, had urged at the London meeting of Foreign Mnisters that the British and the Soviet should agree to withdraw by the middle of December their respective forces from the whole of Persia except certain defined zones for the disposal of surplus property and installations.

"The Soviet Government was unable to accept the proposal; nonetheless Britain proceeded with the arrangements suggested in their proposal to the Soviet Government and except for small administrative parties, such British troops as now re southwards as quickly as possible main in Persia have been withdrawn and stationed in the extreme southwest of the country," the note said.

Declaring that the British view was that the Allied troops should be sationed in Persia for war purposes only, the note continued "Therefore upon receipt of the United States' proposal that all the Alled troops should be withdrawn from Persia by January 1, 1946. Britain as a matter of urgency commenced examination of the practicability of withdrawing forces by that date. The Soviet Government having intimated to the United States that they are not prepared to accede to he United States proposal, British military authorities are not continuing plans to examine the details involved in the arrangements for the withdrawal by January 1, 1946.

Britain entirely agrees with the view that fulfilment of the asurances contained in the Declaration of Teheran of December 1, 1943 requires that the Government of Iran should have full freedom to move armed forces in such manner as i considers necessary in order to preserve authority and maintain security."

HURLEY CAUSED REMOVAL OF STILWELL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. (A.P A.): Representative Hugh Delacy, (Democrat-Washington), said today that Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, who recently resigned as U. S. Ambassador in Chungking, caused the removal of General Joseph Stilwell as Commander of American forces in China.

Gen. Hurley also caused the resignation of the former Ambassador to China, Mr. Clarence Gauss, Mr. Delacy added.

Mr. Delacy said in a press interview that "because Gen. Hurley offered Generalissimo Chiang United States aid no matter what position the Generalissimo took, he destroyed the long work of Mr. Gauss. Mr. Gauss resigned".

Patton In "Excellent" Condition

FRANKFURT, Dec. 15. (A.P.A.): The general condition of Major-General George C. Patton, in hospital at Heidelberg following a road accident last Sunday, was described to-day as excellent.

The latest medical report stated: "There has been a slight but significant improvement during the past 24 hours. The patient continues to be alert and cheerful".

Monks Throw Hand-Grenades At Thieves

ROME, Dec. 15. (A.P.A.): Monks throwing hand-grenades from their monastery windows last night put to flight a band of thieves near La Spezia, the Italian news agency "Ansa" reported to-day. The despatch said that the grenades were given to the monks by the Carabinieri for their protection.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH INTERVENTION SOUGHT IN GENERAL MOTORS DISPUTE

DETROIT, Dec. 15. (A.P.A.): Representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organisation's United Automobile Workers' Union announced today they were proposing that the British Government, as a stockholder of the General Motor Corporation, should intervene in the present dispute.

President R. J. Thomas of U. A. W. made public a letter to Prime Minister Attlee, suggesting that the British Government "make known" to the Corporation that "profits are indeed the concern of workers and owners of any company."

FRANCE WANTS THREE-POWER TALKS WITH FRANCO

Perturbed At Heavy Terms Of Imprisonment Imposed On Spanish Republicans

LONDON, Dec. 15. (Reuter): Following swiftly on the news that Spanish Republican leaders have been sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment at Cadiz, southern Spain, General de Gaulle to-day invited Britain and the United States to join France in consultation on relations with General Franco's Spain.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that a note to this effect had been sent to London and Washington but not apparently to Moscow, as Russia has no diplomatic relations with Spain.

French policy in general is considered in Paris, says a "Reuter" cable to-night, to be aimed at encouraging the return of a democratic regime in Spain, and it is hoped that the diplomatic note will make it clear that the French Government cannot take very strong action over Spain except in agreement with Britain and the United States.

Some Left-wing parties have been putting a certain amount of internal pressure on the French Government to precipitate rupture of relations with General Franco.

"Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent writes that unless the question of relations with Spain should come up at Moscow, it is very unlikely that a decision on the British attitude to the French communication could be taken until Mr. Bevin's return to London after Christmas. It is still an open question whether revival of the consultation between France, the United States and Britain, will lead to a difinite break with General Franco.

On British public opinion in general there is no doubt that continuance of political trials in Spain and elsewhere has made a deplorable impression.

'Bombay Chronicle' Poll No. VIII

Should There Be Regional Universities In Bombay Province?

No question agitate public mind so much, in the realm of university education, on this side of the country, as the establishment of regional universities in the several linguistic divisions of the Province. The existing University of Bombay,—one of the first three universities established in the country, and the only one yet unaffected by the decentralisation tendency of the age,—is, admittedly, too large and unwieldy to do its work with all-round satisfaction. The number of students appearing at its several examinations is very large, and growing every year—with the result that the examinations tend to be more and more mechanical tests of mass produced articles,—altogether apart from that deeper evil which relates to tales of corruption. Occupied as the university is almost entirely with holding and conducting examinations, it has no time to deal with the more vital problem of promoting learning and scientific research. There can be no real promotion of learning and research, unless the university is directly concerned with that task. An unwieldy university with Province-wide jurisdiction, cannot undertake that function, with any hope of discharging it satisfactorily.

LACK OF EFFECTIVE CONTROL

The number of colleges and schools, under this university, has also grown in proportion. But the authority of the university to exercise effective control remains as determined and prescribed by an outmoded Act. The colleges feel aggrieved against the university if the latter ventures to tighten its control, supervision, or direction whether at the time of initial affiliation, or subsequently, for the older as well as the newer colleges. And the university cannot feel its duty to have been satisfactorily discharged without an active and adequate control and supervision of these institutions. The distance of the newer colleges from the headquarters of the university tends to relax control inevitably and the creation of a new Province, Sind, with a separate administration of its own, but having colleges affiliated to the old university of Bombay tends in the same direction.

UNDESIRABLE STATE

Financial reasons complicate the problem still further. The University of Bombay is unique among the sister universities of this country in building up such departments of university teaching and research as it now has almost entirely from its own funds, with such supplement from private donations as could be attracted. Government grant is, proportionately speaking, the lowest to this university, among all the universities of India, whether in British India, or in the Indian States. Inevitably therefore the university becomes dependent more and more upon examination fees that come to occupy a disproportionate share in its finances which is a wholly undesirable state of affairs.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Because of all these, and many other evils, it is generally agreed that the cure lies in setting up regional universities in the several linguistic divisions of the Province, i.e., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Bombay city apart from Sind. There is hardly any difference of opinion among informed thinkers on the subject on this central point. The difference, such as it is, centres round the form, function, and jurisdiction of the several regional universities that are to be established. Government has already declared its decision to begin the programme by establishing a Maharashtra university, in the first instance and giving it a definite form and scope of activities. That does not necessarily mean that the model of Maharashtra will be copied by all other linguistic divisions even when that project has taken final shape. So the first question relates to whether or not the new university is to be a teaching university, or a mere replica of the present-day examination machine. Whatever the decision on that point the next question to be decided would be as regards the jurisdiction and scope of activity assigned to the linguistic university. The financing of the new universities would be another similar problem, on which public opinion needs to be developed widely. The treatment of post-graduate teaching and carrying on of research, in pure as well as applied science, will be another difficult question for the new as well as the existing universities. Finally the provision of higher education for people who are earning their livelihood at the same time needs special attention, e.g., by external degrees.

Questionnaire

The questions, therefore, are as follows:

QUESTION	YES	NO.	INDIFFERENT.
1. Would you have a university for each linguistic division of Bombay Province?			
2. Should such a regional university			
(a) be confined to the geographical limits of the region or			
(b) be allowed to take students from any part?			
3. Should such universities be			
(a) wholly teaching and research institutions? or			
(b) partly teaching and partly examining?			
4. Will you allow any university to institute external degrees which may be conferred without any concern with teaching the subject?			
5. Should Government grant be the chief support of the new universities? or			
(a) should new sources of revenue be developed for each of them?			

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

**OCCUPATION* _____

N.B.—Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column. Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper and must reach this office by 31st December, 1945. Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper, provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical. Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

* Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student: Profession: Business: Domestic work for women in their own homes: Public Service: or those without any fixed or remunerative employment. Profession includes Law, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering, Writing or Journalism, Acting or Dancing for the Screen or the Stage, Music or other Arts. Business includes any industrial or commercial employment in any capacity.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

Australian manager on Indian Cricket. High standard of batting. Want of stadiums. Concrete and matting wickets! Hassett's compliments. Rusi Modi on top. Bowling achievements. Feast of Badminton. Double Crown for Prakash Nath. Mumtaz Chinoy's success. An urgent need

"I have seen enough of your bowling to know that when the time comes for selecting the Indian side for England you have the material for a well-balanced attack. But it is in the fielding department that I feel compelled to offer well-meant criticism," so said K.E.O. Johnson, manager of the Australian Services Cricket Team before he left for Colombo.

"Several of your fieldsmen are outstanding and compare with others anywhere, but generally speaking the anticipation, particularly in the out field the returns to the Wicket. And the fielding in the air leave much room for improvement. Rectify this weakness and the Indian Test XI will be a formidable opponent for a Test team from any country."

HIGH STANDARD OF BATTING

As for batting, Johnson remarked, "I was impressed by the high standard of the batting and bowling of the Indian sides. The late Ranji, most beloved of all Cricketers, first showed the world the beauty of your cricket and later no less loved Prince Duleepsinhji carried on the great work and delighted all those privileged to watch his brilliant cricket. At the present time you have other stars who bid fair to shine also brightly and shed further lustre not only in Indian Cricket but also on Empire Cricket."

I have no doubt everybody will appreciate the spirit of the above remarks made by Manager Johnson. Despite his mild criticism of your dreadful fielding, he has paid handsome—and even generous tribute to our batsmen and bowlers. I hope that our players will take them in the spirit they have been offered and try to improve—especially in the fielding department.

WANT OF STADIUMS

Johnson further added, "A country which is great and has a great team must have an arena worthy of the great games they are to play in, I know this matter presents difficulties but for the good of the international cricket I hope they will be overcome. There are many acres of spare parkland in India and I hope that many more concrete and matting wickets will be laid down in these areas in the near future, which is a duty that is owed to the younger cricketer of tomorrow.

Everybody will also agree with his opinion that "a great team must have an arena worthy of the great games they are to play in." It is well-known that efforts are being made in the leading centres of sport to build Stadiums similar to the one in Bombay, of course they need to be speeded up so that the plans may materialise in the near future.

CONCRETE AND MATTING WICKETS

One may however be surprised to hear that "many more concrete and matting wickets" should be laid down in the spare parklands of India. As it is the Board of Control for Cricket in India has decided to ban all matches on matting wickets from next year. Is it suggested that they should reverse their policy? Otherwise, how would it help our players to practise on concrete or matting wickets and then play their matches on turf? It can only mean that they should practise and play on both. This is somewhat on the lines of the Dual Policy followed in the matter of gear in soceer. Evidently this is necessitated by the absence of suitable playing pitches in different parts of the country. It will be interesting to know what the Board of Control, has to say about it.

HASSETT'S COMPLIMENTS

Captain Lindsay Hassett's parting remarks were that the tour in India was most enjoyable and although they left India with the record of 'one down' in the Tests and square on the zonal games they felt that their visit was a great success. "From our point of view," he added, "we have increased our experience of cricket and cricketers. Although our visit to this vast and fascinating country was short and hurried, yet, we have made new friendships both on and off the field, which we greatly value. The friendship that a player makes in cricket is the largest compensation that he receives for the many long hours of leather hunting he does on the field. We shall follow with sincere interest the efforts of our new-found friends when they visit England next year and our best wishes are with them."

RUSI MODI ON TOP

It would now be interesting to judge the merits of our players no their performances in the Test Matches. In the matter of batting, Rusi Modi stands at the top having collected 344 runs in his 5 innings with 203 as his highest. Vijay Merchant ranks next in the order with a total of 309 in 6 innings, 155 (not out) being his highest score. Amarnath has taken the third place with an aggregate of 284 in his favour, his highest score being 113. The next three places are occupied by Gul Mahomed, Abdul Hafeez and Vinoo Mankad whose respective averages are about 45, 44 and 40. The great Vijay Hazare and Mushtaq Ali are placed 7th and 9th in the ladder—hardly worthy of their reputation as our leading batsmen.

BOWLING ACHIEVEMENTS

It is rather amusing to note that Mushtaq and Rangachari rank first and second in the bowling order with one and three wickets in their respective bags at the cost of 11 and 17 runs. But Banerjee and Sarwate produced the largest number of victims—8 each—at an average of 20 and 26 per piece. This was the result of only one match they played at Madras. While Hazare claimed 6 wickets for 171 runs, Amarnath, Mankad and C. S. Nayudu had 4 each, the last-named gaining them at considerable expense. The performance of Amir Elahi was as disappointing as that of 'C. S.' with the leather As is wellknown, the Australians are more at home with slow-bowling than fast ones. So our slow-spinners had a rather bad time of it—more so because they did not receive sufficient assistance from the fielders

FEAST OF BADMINTON

During the last few days we had a surfeit of badminton in Bombay—the Inter-Provincial and the All-India Championships occupying the stage at the Bombay Gymkhana. There were some interesting and exhilarating matches to rouse the enthusiasm of the large number of spectators who filled the stands. But the general standard of play was far from the heights we have seen in previous years. This was due to the fact that the old stalwarts from Bombay, Bengal Delhi and have fallen away and their places have not been filled by new-comers. In consequence of which, the Punjab had practically its own way throughout.

Bombay managed to reach the final of the Inter-Provincial Tournament due to the absence of Delhi, the reigning Champions. But its representatives Lurjor Shroff and Vasant Madgavkar could but put up a meek resistance against their redoubtable opponents, Davinder Mohan and Prakash Nath.

DOUBLE CROWN FOR PRAKASH NATH

These two players from the North dominated the All-India Championships also. Prakash succeeded in winning two titles, the men's singles and the mixed doubles. In the first, he detroned Davinder, the holder of the crown for the last two years. Playing superlative badminton, he was able to avenge his previous defeat in 1942 which had incidentally made him surrender his title to Davinder. This was undoubtedly the finest battle of the season. Although his last year's successful partnership with Sunder Deodhar was broken, Prakash still succeeded in retaining the other championship. In this adventure he was assisted by the younger sister, Suman. The latter showed much improved form. If she maintains her present rate of progress, she will not take long to reach the top.

MUMTAZ CHINOY'S SUCCESS

Davinder reached three finals, but was able to triumph in only one. It was in the men's doubles he, partnered by the veteran George Lewis, met with success. This was the only final in which the stronger sex of Bombay had a look in. Deprived of the stout support of Khandu Rangnekar who had helped him to win this title last year Dattu Mugwe went down tamely in the Company of Vasant Madgavkar.

Mumtaz Chinoy upheld Bombay's prestige—and enhanced her own reputation—by scoring the double in the women's events. The absence of Tara Deodhar gave her a clear field of which she did not fail to take full adventage In the double. she was partnered by her old mate, Frene Talyarkhan, who carried the issue to a triumphant conclusion for the second time.

It was indeed creditable of Sunder Deodhar to reach three finals. But she had to yield to the superiority of her rivals in all of them. Her sister Suman, was however, lucky to claim a National Crown at her expense.

AN URGENT NEED

It is generally recognised that the standard of the game has gone down considerably since the old stagers Raja Patwardhan, Rusi Kanga and Khandu Rangnekar, passed out of the scene. This is attributed to the occupation of the Hindu and Parsee Gymkhanas by the military authorities during the last few years. Although the war is over now, there is no sign of the return of the promises to their owner. Unless and until they are available to the devotees of the game for systematic practice, there is little chance for speedy improvement. The Badminton Association is also trying to have a habitue of its own. I do not see any reason why they should not be helped to have one. It is the duty of the Government and the public to lend them a helping hand. Otherwise how can our sport progress?

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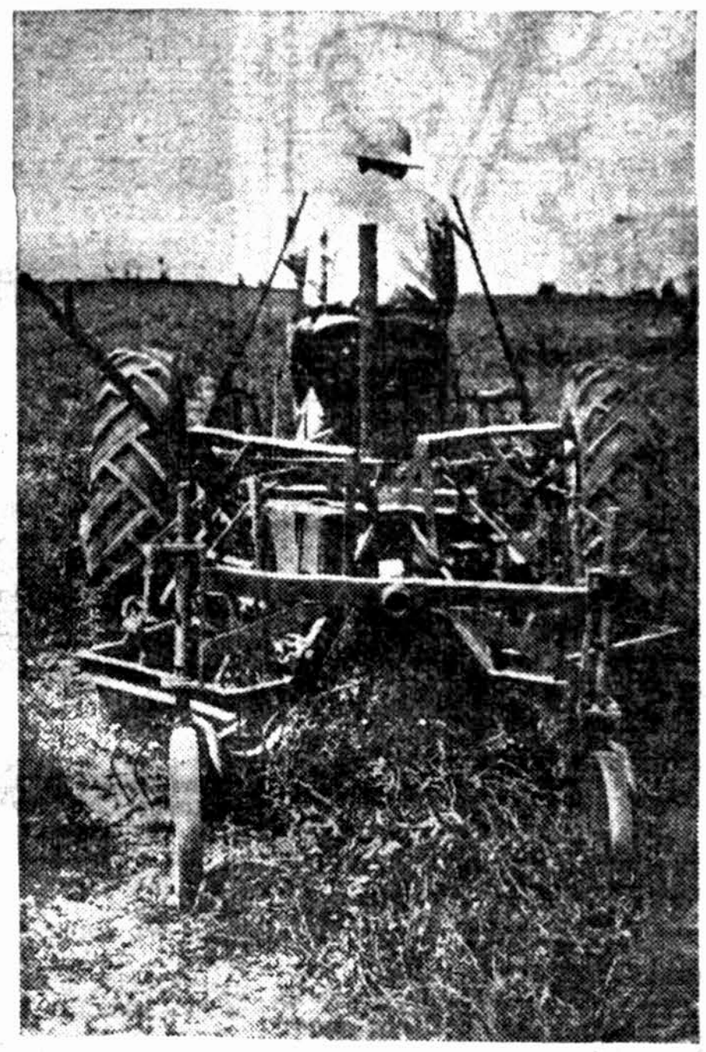
Science In The News

PEA-NUT HARVESTER



A tractor-driven two-row peanut harvester designed by engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture operates in a field in the southern state of Alabama. In a single operation, this tractor attachment digs the nuts, shake off the dirt and windrows the vines with the nuts attached ready for stacking and curing. U. S. farmers using the machine report they can harvest one and one half to two acres of nuts an hour, that few nuts are lost and that the good windrowing speeds stacking by as much as 30 per cent.

Foot-And-Mouth Disease Consequence Of Malnutrition

Foot-and-mouth disease in cattle is rather a consequence of simple malnutrition than a virus disease in the opinion of Sir Albert Howard, celebrated agriculturist, who for 40 years has carried out research in India.

Sir Albert claims that during a test period of seven years 20 pairs oxen, fed on a balanced diet produced from healthy soil in which no artificial fertilisers had been used, were allowed to mingle freely with cattle infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

At the end of the check-period no diseases, either foot-and-mouth or any other, had occurred among the elected animals.

The tests were made at Indore, in Central India. Others were carried out in different parts of India even to the extent of using common pastures in which the healthy cattle could rub noses with the diseased cases. Similar results were obtained.

Sir Albert believes that if diseased animals were let loose on land brought to first-class condition by organic manuring and allowed to remain there with healthy cattle, the diseased beasts would recover and there would be no appreciable infection of the healthy stock, which in any case would also recover.

Sir Albert says that to put goodness into the soil organic manures must be used. Artificial fertilisers tear the goodness out of the ground and their only result is growth at the expense of quality. According to Sir Albert three-quarters of trouble which otherwise comes out as disease disappears, when organic fertilisers are used, for the protein, properly synthesised in the fodder makes the animals resistant to the disease.. —UPA

Mushrooms May Cure T. B.

Mushrooms may provide a cure for tuberculosis.

Professor Augustin Hollande of the University of Montpellier, had been looking for such a cure for nearly 40 years.

One day he was walking across a field in the Alps when he noticed that different mushrooms had different effects on the grass.

In certain places the grass was dense and green. In others it was dead and withered. But, instead of rotting, the dead grass remained there year after year.

Professor Hollande suspected that the mushroom might have a special property which kills bacteria in grass.

He extracted the juice from some of them and tried it on various germs.

Early successes encouraged him to believe that he may have found a cure for tuberculosis. He tried his extract on guinea pigs which had been inoculated with koch becillus, a form of tuberculosis. The germ disappeared completely.

Whether it will be as effective on human beings is not known yet, but Professor Hollande is confident that, even if it does not cure, it will prevent tuberculosis from growing.

The mushroom can be eaten, so the extract is completely harmless. It takes only half a pound of mushrooms to cure a guinea pig injected with T.B. germs.

Several of Professor Hollande's friends have offered themselves as subjects for experiments with the extract, but it will be months before any definite conclusion can be reached.—UPA

We May Travel In Atomic Trains

An experimental railway locomotive, to be driven by tomic power, is to be built.

Instead of uranium, the promoters the U.S. Industrial and Development Co., intend to use the disintegration of mercury and steel atoms for generation of atomic power. The idea is for a motor engine to drive an electrical generator. A transformer will multiply the voltage and create an electron discharge inside a steel casing eight inches thick.

According to the inventor, the explosive power from one teacupful of mercury and steel atoms will drive a locomotive drawing 120 laded trucks on 45 round trips between New York and San Francisco. The horse-power generated by atomic pressure will be 250 times as great as that created by an ordinary locomotive.

It is estimated that the engine will be ready in about four months, and an interesting revelation is that it will consume in its generating process five gallons of petrol an hour.

A man and a woman were talking about letter-writing. "Ah," said the man, "you women can never write a letter without a postscript."

"Oh, yes, we can," replied the woman. "I will write one to you and let you see."

A few days later the man received a letter from her, and at the end was written: "P.S.—What did I tell you?"

REWARD £ 500

You Can Be YOUNG IN 24 HOURS

"OTOGEN" (VITAMIN TONIC) makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, impure blood, mental and physical exhaustion. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. The roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. **OTOGEN** improves your looks puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men.

OTOGEN was tried in **SWITZERLAND** upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of **HOLLYWOOD** are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of **OTOGEN** by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along. For Males in their period of youth Otogen wards off premature old age, retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age.

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that **GLASS TUMBLER** turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in **ENGLAND** and is now available in India. **Commence taking 'OTOGEN' immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking OTOGEN.**

In order to popularise **OTOGEN in India the price is to** be Rs. 5|- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30|- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock.

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of (THIS) most wonderful invention.

NOTE—Unlike other Rejuvenators "Otogen" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers as in winter or any other mild and temperate climate.

Under the burning heat of summer Sun when you are at Zero, Otogen is also an Excellent Restorative.

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Those who cannot attend personally, may send details of their diseases and they will be given Free Consultation.

All our Remedies are tried and admitted effective by thousands of sufferers.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A Balkan-ji-Bari Worker told me the other day about the loveliest gift she had ever had from a child.

By far the greatest number of holiday gifts for teachers at school and Workers at Balkan-ji-Bari, of course, are handkerchiefs, small picture frames or inexpensive toiletry sets. Some gifts are homemade, and those are treasured most. They show that the teacher or the worker has been thought of and planned for. Each is something special and has required more than the five minutes it takes to choose a present and have it wrapped in a shop in the bazaar.

Any of the gifts are lovely to the child bringing them, writes Irma Doney. They take on an importance far beyond their actual value. Shining eyes and excited whisperings tell how vital they are. Secrets just will not be kept. "Guess!" begs one little fellow. "Do you think it's handkerchiefs? Or perfume? Or gloves? Is it powder—or perfume?"

As regards the homemade presents—an ingenious mother will think of gifts that can be made by the boys and girls themselves. Children who are old enough may pot a plant, embroider a towel, or decorate simple book ends.

....Yes, but I am forgetting to tell you of the Sister-Worker's "best-of-all" present. It came to her long ago, but she has never forgotten it.

* * *

Vinode, about seven years old, had been proud and happy about bringing his gift. She could remember the gleam in his eye and the little swaggering way he walked into the Meeting Hall. Over and over he told the other children: "See up here in the tree—that is what *I* brought for Sarlaben!"

And in the package, wrapped and wrapped to make it appear as large as the usual gift, was a sincere note of appreciation for what the Balkan-ji-Bari Worker had done for Vinode. It recalled specific instances of her interest and help, it told of the little boy's devotion to her and it expressed the mother's good wishes.

There was a regret too, in the mother's note, at her inability to buy a "worthy" present for her. Sarlaben was moved to read it, and had tears in her eyes as she finished reading. "She need not be sorry. This is better than anything she might have spent money for," said she, and added, "What a wise mother!"

* * *

A friend favoured me with a glimpse of an old scrap-book full of a wonderful assortment of newspaper clippings. One of the most remarkable my eye lit upon was this:—

"A duel was fought in Texas between Samuel Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot, and Shott was not. In such a case it is better to be Shott than Nott. There was a rumour that Nott was shot, and Shott asserts that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot Shot shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding. Circumstantial evidence is not always reliable. It may be made to appear on trial that Shott shot the shot; or, asaccidents with firearms at times occur, it may have happened that the shot Shott shot shot Shott himself. Then the whole affair would resolve itself into its original elements, and Shott would be shot, and Nott would be not. Apparently the shot Shott shot, shot not Shott but Nott. Anyway it is hard to decide who shot the shot."

* * *

Here is a coin trick which you are sure to enjoy. It requires a little practice, but once mastered, you will never fail to make a success of the trick.

Hold your right pocket open with the finger and thumb of your right hand. Place the coin on top of your left thumb and forefinger, and hold your left hand almost level with your left shoulder.

Flick the coin and try to catch it in your right pocket. The coin should pass over your head and drop down in front of your right shoulder.

* * *

Alexander Dumas (Elder) was once sent the outline of a play by an unknown author who with cool assurance asked the famous writer to become his collaborator.

Dumas was astounded at the young man's audacity, and promptly sent him the following note: "How dare you, Sir, suggest that a horse and an ass be yoked together?"

The next mail brought him an equally outraged answer: "How dare you, Sir, call me a horse?" wrote the young author.

This impudence amused Dumas and he wrote back: "My dear conferer, send me your play!"

* * *

Pupil was playing the harmonium with very grubby fingers.

"Go and wash your hands at once!" said the Mother. "You're dirtying the keys."

"It's all right, Mother," said Pupil Serenely. I'm playing on the black keys."

* * *

New Delhi Balkan-ji-Branch of the All-India Children's Association staged a variety entertainment recently at the Y.M.C.A. Hall in the immediate presence of Sir Sri Ram. The programme consisted, among other items, of Manipuri Dance, Bharat Natyam, and a humorous Hindustani play enacted by the pupils of the Madrasi Middle School.

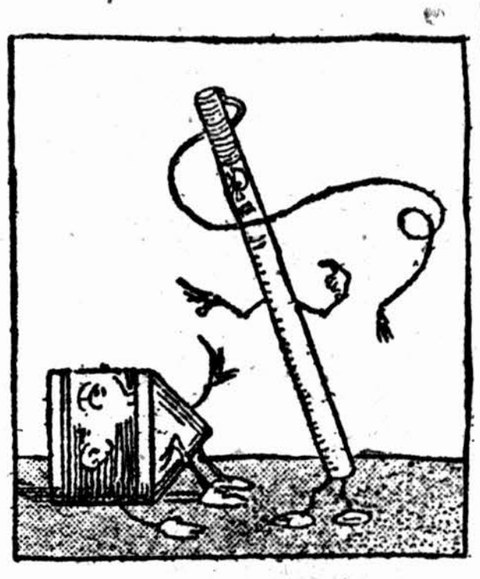
Towards the conclusion of the function, Mr. Padam Chand of the Delhi Children's Aid Society referred to the variety of interests displayed by the members of the Balkan-ji-Bari in their activities such as outdoor sports, indoor games, excursions, music, painting and dancing. The fact that it was a non-secretarian and non-communal organisation was demonstrated by the personnel who took part in the various items of the programme.

Sir Sri Ram complimented the organisers and actors for their performance, and expressed the hope that the institution would continue to play a vital role in the development of healthy relations among all communities. A collection of about Rs. 800 was made, and this amount would be utilised for the different activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Have you joined this great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Boys and girls upto sixteen years old can be enrolled as Members or Companions, and elders as Associates or Patrons. Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21. You will feel proud to have joined it!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21



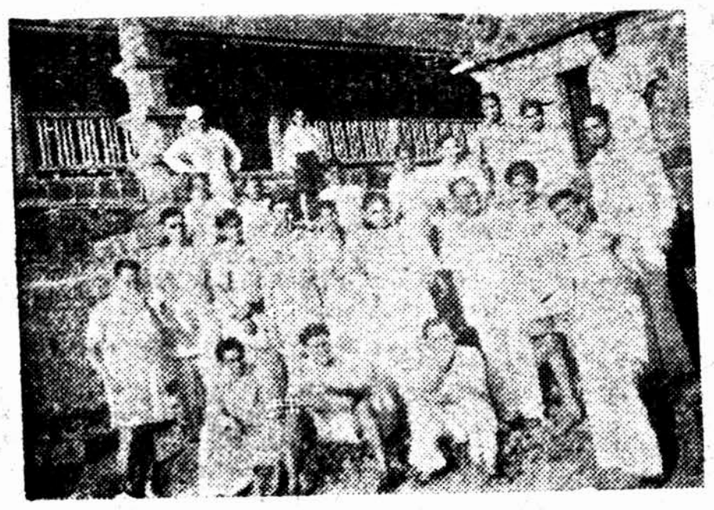
Come-Alive Characters

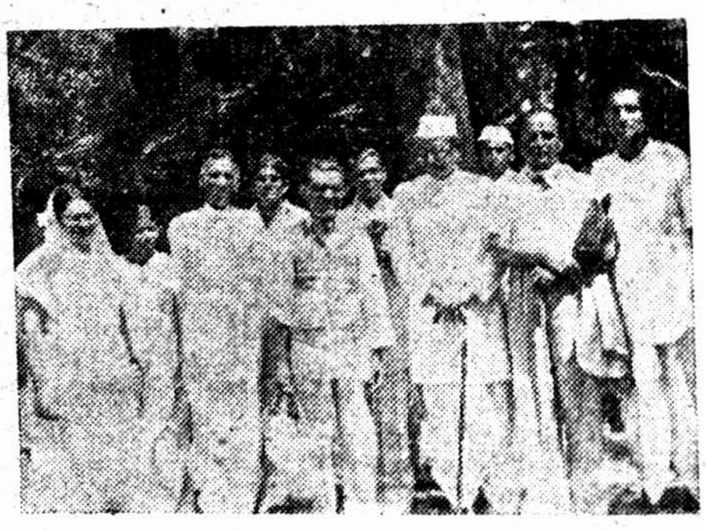
Top and Whip

"I'm much afraid", the Top complained,
"That I am getting slack.
I feel inclined to rest all day,
Stretched out upon my back".

"To cure you of such idleness,"
His friend replied, "I see
A good sound whipping's what you need,
And that you'll get from me!"

Miss Hiraben Bhatwadekar, a Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Worker at Wardha: In the fore-front is Professor Bhansali spinning. (Photo—Veerendra Adhija).





Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers at Kankeshwar Camp: In the photograph on the right is Shri B. G. Kher, our President. (Photos—Dara P. Gandhi).

Crank's Museum

The Prophet Who Flopped

Just before dawn one morning in September 1938, an aging Pasadena cultleader named Charles Long woke up with a start and saw a vision. Like most supernatural phenomena manifested in Southern California, it had English subtitles and Disney animation—a luminous hand scrawled "Daniel, Chapter 12" on a spectral black-board floating near the foot of Long's bed. Before fading away, the hand wrot three dates, the last and most significant, 1945. To a man of Long's perception the meaning was clear—in seven years the world was going to blow up like a bottle of home brew in a hot room.

Long, a white-haired, bespectacled man, also decided that the Lord had slyly been training him as an oracle. Born in Turkey, he had been a missionary in Syria, Egypt and Palestine, had come to Pasadena in 1932 to found a minuscule cult called Remnant of the Church of God. But despite these qualifications and the vision, sinners paid no particular attention to his prophecy—at least, until last May.

THE WORD

Then, from a small voice, he got more definite information: the world would end at exactly 5:33 p.m., Sept. 21. Hastily Long wrote a 70,000-word tract giving the details, sent copies to Stalin, the Pope, Churchill, Harry Truman and governors of the 48 states. (None of them passed the word.) Long decided that the end would come about through atomic dissolution, tried to get on the radio. He wanted to let folks know that ten angels had been assigned the gargantuan task of shooting sinners off to Hell right after the explosion. Station managers refused to let him on the air.

Long's son, Richard, quit his job in a grocery to preach: "Repent ye and be baptized for the appointed day is near at hand." This got only 25 converts. Determined to save what fragment he could, Long got the 50 members of his church together for fasting, singing and praying, finally announced "We are ready."

IN THE NEWS

Then Los Angeles newspapers got curious, interviewed the 72-year-old prophet and gleefully printed the news. But when sinners began calling at Long's house he had to tell them they were too late. "I'm afraid I can't help you," he said, "the Day of Atonement has passed." He suggested repentance on a cross, after the fashion of St. Dysmas, the good thief. "It might work," he added doubtfully, "but I can't guarantee it."

At first the prophet was gratified at the stir he was causing. Twice the London Times telephoned him to ask if dissolution was still certain. From New Brunswick, Canada, one Ernest W. Cannon called up to protest over 4,000 miles of wire that his wife had read Long's prophecy and had refused to go on pickling cauliflower. "The Lord," said Long coldly, "cannot wait until worldly tasks like pickling are finished." When Cannon's wife got on the phone, the prophet said: "Pray at noon, 2 and 8 p.m. and ready yourself for the end."

In Manhattan, weeping housewives called the Hayden Planetarium to ask if two planets were about to collide. Flibbertygibbets in other U.S. cities got ready for the final bang.

But the prophecy also stirred jeers from unbelievers. A Los Angeles yogi named Paramhansa Yogananda announced that Long was unscientific, soothingly said that the atomic age was going to last 100 years and would be followed by the "mental age," good for 3,500 more. House hunters kept trying to buy Long's stucco bungalow, since he obviously wouldn't need it.

Reporters asked an embarrassing question: had the small voice meant 5:33 Pacific War Time? Long decided that the Lord would probably go by Jerusalem time, firmly announced that the big blow-off would destroy Pasadena at 7:33 a.m.

Early on the appointed day last week, newsmen gathered outside Long's house, and smelled frying bacon; the prophet's family were using up their red points while they could. But 7:33 came and nothing happened. Long's son opened the door, told grinning newsmen the world was full of lust, filth and hatred and that he hoped it would soon blow up.

But nothing happened at 5:33 p.m. either. Prophet Long, apparently engaged in furious arithmetic, sent out word that he had miscalculated but that dissolution was still imminent. His best bet: Sept. 29 or any day thereafter for a year.

Let us talk it over —

To watch children at work or play is a great fun. Nay, it is almost an education. Work and play do not seem two different things to them as they do to us grown-ups.

To the little ones everything becomes a thrilling experience, whether it be taking a bath or kicking the ball. Their insatiable curiosity grows on, the more you attempt to satisfy it, as we all know too well when confronted with the unending why's, when's and then's!

One fine afternoon I found myself in the midst of kids ranging between two and half years to six and I was all admiration for the two young girls who had obviously taken upon themselves to manage the show! And then wasn't I surprised when things went on pretty smoothly for a whole hour without any of the kids getting unruly?

Each one was busy with his or her set of meccano, blocks, sums, etc., and none cared to take notice of the intruder! When the bell for tiffin sounded there was no indecent hurry or uproar of which every office-walla is guilty for lunch-hour. Surely that was a fine lesson in discipline and concentration for they would not budge from their places unless the picture or the sum or the design was complete and approved by their teacher. How neatly they kept away their toys, slates, desks, etc. and folded their small carpets—nothing was left for the ayah to tidy up!

And when it came to laying the plates and serving the tiffin, what enthusiasm the tiny tots displayed. It would be hard even for the fond mother to believe how well-behaved her 'dearie' is. No greediness nor grumbling. They were grave for everything from sweeping the floor with tiny grooms to drying the plates with a duster. Didn't I secretly envy them —for none of them would feel it demeaning to do washing or sweeping when the servant gives the slip!

★ ★ ★

And now, meet the tall, slim and charming Hima Kesarcodi who led the Peoples Theatre to achieve a new high with the staging of Priestley's "They Came To A City" last weekend.

Hima Kesarcodi
She has arrived!

When I first saw Hima (my ex-A.I.R. colleague) rushing about in the studios for announcing programmes but never taking part in them, I was very much disappointed, for somehow, I felt she was suited for something better. That's what one feels after meeting Hima despite the quiet manner and no highty-flighty airs about her person.

Daughter of Bengal, married in Maharashtra and brought up in England where she qualified herself in the art of histrionics, Hima Kesarcodi more than justified the high expectations about her by displaying her most natural flair for acting in the role of Leela Patil, a disheartened typist and, above all, by her unique skill in stage direction.

We have amongst us many women artistes of high calibre—singers, dancers, stage and film stars—and there are also a few women directors and producers in the film world who have shown considerable skill in the art of production which calls for a versatile talent. But so far as the Indian stage is concerned men had completely dominated the show to the extent of inflicting upon us for ages the worst kind of an eyesore by enacting even the feminine roles!

But thank heavens! Our women have broken the old shackles and come into their own in numerous fields of social, political, socio-political activities and, not the least, amongst them is the sphere of modern Indian stage where women have made great progress considering the short period in which they made the achievement. However, there are very few women artistes who can take up the responsible job of stage direction and production of a play and make their mark in this field. And so here's a bouquet for you, Hima!

—*Leela.*

The Blood Factor That Kills Babies

By E. W. PAGE, S. P. LUCIA and BARBARA MCIVOR

Some women are unable to produce more than one or two living children; all their subsequent pregnancies end in either miscarriage., stillbirth or babies who turn yellow a few hours after birth and shortly die.

This mystery of medicine has recently been solved by the collaboration and foresight of several physicians in widely separated fields.

In 1938, a physician's wife entered a hospital because the baby she had carried for only six months had ceased to move. Her only previous child had been stillborn, a victim of the blood disease known as "erythroblastosis of the newborn"—a disease in which the red blood cells are abnormally destroyed. Because she was quite anaemic, two blood donors were carefully selected, and she waf given a transfusion of one quart os blood. Immediately she developed a chill and gasped for breath. Instead of helping her, the transfusion had caused the red blood cells to dissolve, and she was more anaemic than ever. Four experts on blood typing were called in. Each one matched the blood again, and independently they agreed that according to present knowledge the donors were perfectly matched. In the meantime, she delivered her second child, a small infant born dead—again because of erythroblastosis. A third blood donor was carefully selected, but after only two ounces of his blood had been given by transfusion, a severe reaction occurred, and the mother herself died within an hour. Little did her physician-husband know that he was more than an innocent bystander, that it was because his two babies had inherited his and not his wife's type of blood cells that she and their babies had perished. This was before the Rh factor was discovered.

Mystery Solved

Also in 1938, a woman physician in Chicago pondered over this disease called erythroblastosis fetalis, and by pure deduction arrived at the correct explanation of why these babies die. In a scientific publication she stated that the baby must inherit some normal characteristic from its father —as normal a quality as blue eyes or brown hair. Whatever the nature of that something was, it found its way across the barrier of the placenta and entered the blood stream of the mother. Now this factor from the baby apparently was not possessed by the mother and was therefore foreign to her. Her bodily defenses mobilized to destroy it, and she produced a host of antibodies in her blood to attack this foreign substance. Some of these antibodies recrossed the placental barrier and attacked and destroyed the baby's red blood cells.

That something was not discovered until 1940, when two experts on blood typing were conducting some animal experiments. They injected some blood from rhesus monkeys into rabbits and found that the rabbits produced an anti-substance which appeared in their blood serum. This, in turn, was found to cause clumping of the red blood cells of most of the people they tested. The investigators named this substance within the red blood cell the "Rh factor," in honor of the rhesus monk monkey. Eighty-five per cent of the white people tested were found to possess this factor in their red blood cells and were therefore said to be Rh positive (Rh+), while the remaining 15 per cent were designated Rh negative (Rh–). Strangely enough, the Chinese, American Indians and almost all Negroes were found to be Rh+.

A Successful Test

A few months later, a doctor in a small town was called in consultation to see a woman who had just delivered her third baby. Because of a hemorrhage she needed a transfusion. Her husband's blood was used, and despite all precautions, a servere reaction occurred. Now it happened that the obstetrician was the same one who had seen the physician's wife die under similar circumstances two years previously, and it also happened that an expert in blood typing lived in an adjoining city and knew the men who had discovered the Rh+ factor. Quickly these two men got together and by special blood typing tests discovered that this patient was Rh–, while both the baby and its father were Rh+ They also discovered in the patient's blood serum the same anti-Rh substance which clumped and dissolved the Rh. blood cells of monkeys—and of both the father and the baby. In the meantime, the baby's red blood cells began to dissolve, and despite a transfusion, it died when only 12 hours old. Now the story was complete! The mother was rapidly failing and needed a transfusion. Blood donors were hurriedly tested, and only those who were Rh– were used. Five transfusions were then given safely, and this woman's life was saved—by a discovery made in the laboratory only a few months before.

Probably 10,000 persons have now been typed for the Rh factor, and as the story unfolds many facts come to light. The Rh+ substance is a complicated protein found within the red blood cell. It is made up of perhaps a half dozen varieties or sub groups. These factors are inherited, like brown eyes, as a dominant characteristic. One cannot tell by looking at a brown-eyed man whether he is capable of producing a blue-eyed child or not, nor can one be sure by laboratory tests whether an Rh+ positive man is "doubly positive" (homozygous) or "singly positive" (hetrozygous) It is hoped that by the use of some recently discovered serums physicians may be able to determine this fact, because it has an important bearing on the chances which certain couples may have for producing unaffected babies.

Heredity & Transfusions

The inheritance of the Rh factor is unrelated to the inheritance of sex, the major blood types and any other known physical characteristic. If both husband and wife are Rh–, then obviously all their children would be Rh–, and erythroblastosis should not occur. Let us suppose that an Rh– woman who has lost one baby because of erythroblastosis wishes to know what chance she may have of producing a normal child in her next pregnancy. If her husband is "doubly positive," there is little chance that her next child would escape the disease, because all her children would be Rh+. But if he should be "singly positive," the odds are even that her next baby would be Rh negative and thereby escape the disease. There have been cases of fraternal twins, for example, in which only one (the Rh– twin) survived because he was lucky enough to have missed inheriting the Rh+ substance. If it is not known what the husband's Rh inheritance may be, then the odds are about seven to three that the next baby will be Rh+ and possibly will die, and a mother must be brave to undertake these odds knowingly.

The picture is not a gloomy one, however, for these figures apply only to those mothers who have already had a baby with erythroblastosis. While about 13 per cent of all married couples of the white race have such potentialities (that is, an Rh– wife with an Rh+ husband), only one in about twenty-six of such couples, or one in two hundred of the general population, will have this trouble. The reason for this is that the baby's blood cells may not find their way into the mother's circulation during pregnancy, and even if they do, the mother might not be easily sensitized nor produce enough of the anti-Rh substance to harm her child. Rarely indeed is she sensitized enough during her first pregnancy to affect her unborn baby, and that is why first-born babies characteristically escape the disease. But if she has had an abortion, intentional or not, at any time in the past, or has been given unwittingly a tranfusion of Rh+ blood, this could be sufficient to sensitize her so that she might lose her first-born child. This is a strong reason, for always determining the Rh factor before giving a transfusion to a girl who may some day have children.

The Only Remedy

Even though a woman is the one in two hundred among our white population who bears a child with erythroblastosis, the outlook is not hopeless, for by prompt transfusions of Rh negative blood (excepting the mother's own blood) over half of those infants will survive, and when they do, they are probably just as healthy as any average, normal-child. In most cases, the blood transfusion (consisting of about 2 ounces) must be given within the first few hours following birth.

Soon facilities must be provided so that the obstetrician can determine the Rh type of all his patients, By watching the blood of Rh negative women for the appearance of the anti-Rh substance he will then be forewarned, in a large percentage of cases, and will be better prepared for immediate transfusion for the baby should it be necessary If either the Rh antibody or a related substance called the "Rh blocking antibody" should appear in the mother's blood then it is very likely that the baby will be affected to some degree, whereas if these substances do not appear at any time, the baby will probably be healthy Unfortunately there is no way at the present time of telling how severely the infant is being affected during pregnancy, so that the value of inducing labor before the full term is still unknown Some day, however, a method may be discovered for desensitizing such patients, and then doctors will have the means for preventing this struggle for life which the unborn infant wages against its own mother.—USIS

PLANNING RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION

"STRAY THOUGHTS ON THE OUTLINES OF POST-WAR RURAL RECOSTRUNCTION"—By A. K. Patel, B.A., LL.B., Baroda, —Price Re. 1/-.

The author of this pamphlet is hardly just to Indian economic planners when he blames them for having omitted to "take note of spiritual uplift of the people." He should have realised that what they are attempting to do is to provide food for starving millions and to satisfy their elementary wants in other respects. It is futile to speak in terms of aesthetics, morality and spirituality in the case of masses who find it difficult to get a square meal. Increasing production of all necessaries of life is the dire need of the steadily growing population of India. Physical health to which the author accords the first place in ideal planning, itself needs more and better food, good houses and clothes and sanitation and education; and the higher standard of living for the people which the planners are aiming at, consists mainly of these. Apart from the pointless criticism of the author in this respect, his pamphlet contains sound and constructive suggestions regarding the proper improvement of agriculture and rural life. Here he is practical and shrewd and urges that all available resources should be wisely and economically employed with a correct and sympathetic understanding of the temperament, needs and condition of the rural population.

V.G.K.

Milk Production In European Countries

The production of milk in some European countries fell by as much as 30 p. c. to 40 p. c. during the war, according to a special table on world milk production given in the latest number (No. 8(A) 1945 of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" just published by the League of Nations, Economic and Financial Department at Princeton, New Jersey.

In all the European countries for which data are available, milk production decreased—in most cases considerably—during the war years; those continental European countries for which statistics are lacking probably experienced as great or greater declines. Some recovery occurred, however, after 1942 in Denmark and Sweden.

It is reported that in England and Wales the number of dairy cows was increased from 3.3 to 3.6 millions head between 1939 and 1944 to offset diminished yields per cow, and that sales of milk rose to 54 million hectolitres (1188 million gallons) in the year 1944/45, after having declined from 50.4 million hectolitres (1109 millin gallons) in 1939/40 to 47.3 million hectolitres (1040 million gallons) in 1939/40

On the other hand, Canada and the United States have stepped up their milk output since the war began by about 9 p. c. and 11 p. c. respectively.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF BUTTER

Recorded world production of butter rose from an estimated 3.25 million metric tons in 1934 to about 3.5 million tons in 1939, but has certainly since declined according to statistics given in this number of the League's Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

WIDESPREAD INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT SINCE THE WAR

That the increase since the war in public indebtedness has been both great and widespread may be seen from the data given in the standing " Bulletin" table on public debt. In 1945 (month in parenthesis). Internal debt had risen above the December 1939 level by 1,359 p. c. in Finland (February), by 674 p. c. in Germany (December 1944), by 503 p. c. in Australia (June: floating 1939), by 196 p. c. in the United States (July), by 326 p. c. in Belgium (March), by 288 p. c. in Sweeden (May; internal and external debt), by 261 p. c. in France (December 1944; percentage increase since August 1939), by 196 p. c. in the Netherlands (December 1944) by 181 p. c. in the United Kingdom (July) and by 86 p. c. in Uruguay (June) and by 85 p. c. in the Union of South Africa (March: internal and external debt).

In Japan internal public debt increased by 263 p. c. between December 1939 and February 1944, the latest date for which figures are available.

"Sword Of Gold"

A NEW STUDY OF MAHATMA GANDHI

(By Our London Correspondent).

"SWORD OF GOLD" is the title of a new study of Mahatma Gandhi's life by Mr. Roy Walker. It deals with the events of the last fifteen years as well as with the Mahatma's early experience in South Africa and in the non-co-operation campaigns in India in the early 'twenties. Like Gandhi's own narrative, it is written less as a study of personal character than as the story of the lifelong attempt of a gifted man to bring the ideals of truth and non-violence into public life and the affairs of nations, to find a peace politics that would supersede the violence politics that now ravage the world.

In a letter to Mr. Roy Walker written after Mahatmaji was released from the Aga Khan's palace in May, 1944, he said, "I shall look forward to reading.....it." The book receives its first publication in Britain, and is produced by the Indian Independence Union. One of the primary aims of the Union is "to study comprehensively the moral background of the technique of non-violence, non-co-operation and civil disobedience as evolved in India; and to discuss India's contribution of such a technique to humanity for the attainment of freedom by dependent races and nations through non-violent means."

Mr. Walker had two reasons in writing this book. In his introduction he explains that there is no biography of Mahatma Gandhi that can carry the narrative beyond 1931, and none that carries it so far satisfactorily. He has therefore written this book which may serve until some better writer fills up the place.

A SPIRITUAL ODYSSEY

Mr Walker's other reason in writing "Sword of Gold" is that he believes there is no more significant man alive today, and that his importance to us all has been hidden from many by misunderstanding and —Mr. Walker is sorry to say—by deliberate misrepresentation. Mr. Walker confesses that a pacifist in a world at war is perhaps inclined to attach too much value to so great a pacifist statesman. For Gandhi has belied the gloomy view of Aldous Huxley that men of religious genius cannot take part in large scale politics without being corrupted by them. Mr. Walker has retold Mahatmaji's life story not only because his is a brave life, and an eventful one, but also for the reason the Mahatma told it himself in his autobiography written twenty years ago, because it is the story of his experiments with truth, a spiritual odyssey of the most profound significance.

"Sword of Gold" is the story of the life-long attempt of a very courageous and gifted man to embody his visions of truth, his faith in non-violence, his perception of the need for a natural self-discipline. These convictions make up the philosophy which the Mahatma has called Satyagraha. Many times he has shown his readiness to die for it. He is indisputably, Mr. Walker says, of the select company of the brave, and probably of the still smaller company of the saints. This is not a history of Indian politics. Only enough is said of the political issues to set the stage for the central character. Neither is it a systematic exposition of Gandhi's thought.

In concluding his introduction Mr. Walker reminds us of an incident which makes him think that what the English really think of Mahatma Gandhi is hard to discover. A prison warder told Mr. Walker on the morning after Gandhi's arrest in 1942 that he was "a silly old twirp." A village postmistress on the other hand likes him" because he's done so much for the Unmentionables." But Mr. Walker prefers to believe that the man who spoke England's mind was a working man in Hyde Park. Mr. Walker had read Mahatmaji's appeal in the summer of 1940 to a grim, attentive crowd of war supporters in Hyde Park. There was a long silence when he had finished. Then this working man said slowly and very distinctly, "We could do with a few more like him." Nobody ventured to disagree.

"Sword of Gold" has almost two hundred pages with an excellent appendix which sets out principal events in the life of Mahatma Gandhi. The frontispiece shows Mahatma Gandhi among his people. Mr. Walker says that he owes all his material for the book to others. First to Gandhi himself. No one since Rousseau has written autobiography more courageously and his articles reveal every facet of his thought and experience Mr. Walker's second debt is to the late Mahadev Desai, who, Mr. Walker has no doubt, surpassed Boswell in perseverence. All the conversations in which the Mahatma takes part in "Sword of Gold" are authentic. Desai had tirelessly recorded them.

"Sword of Gold" aptly concludes with one of the sayings of Swami Ramakrishna:

"The iron, once converted into gold by the touch of the philosopher's stone, may be kept under the earth or thrown into a rubbish heap. It will still remain gold, and never return to its former condition.

"Such is his case who has once touched the feet of God. Whether he dwells in the bustle of the world, or in the solitude of the forest, nothing can ever contaminate him again."

"Sword of Gold", published by Indian Independence Union, of 52, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2, is priced seven shillings six pence. Mr. Roy Walker is the author of "The Wisdom of Gandhi" which appeared in 1943.

A Gandhi Dictionary

"TEACHINGS OF MAHATMA GANDHI", Edited by Jag Pravesh Chander. Publishers, The Indian Printing Works, Kacheri Road, Lahore Price Rs. 10.

Jag Pravesh Chander is well-known as a painstaking and conscientious literary editor and author and his previous book have achieved deserved popularity. Particularly his "GANDHI AGAINST FASCISM" was a most topical compilation and did much to counteract the mischievous propaganda against Gandhiji and the Congress in the hysterical post—1942 days.

Now Mr. Chander has essayed something more ambitious and all-comprehensive. In fact he has presented the entire philosophy and pronouncements of Mahatma Gandhi in an alphabetical order in the form of a dictionary. He has drawn upon the writings and speeches of Gandhiji from the earliest times and presented their quintessence under different headings in chronological order. Thus at a glance the student of Gandhiji can get all the information he wants on any particular topic. Not merely that but he can see how the Mahatma's views have changed during the last three decades as he is never the victim of the fetish of consistency. As Dr. Rajendra Prasad says in his appreciative Foreword, "the book will prove of immense help to any serious student of Gandhian literature as a book of reference."

The labour of compiling this volume can easily be imagined when we consider the multifarious interests of Gandhiji and the fact that he has been in the public eye for more than four decades. For an ed tor it is more difficult to decide what to leave out than what to include. Mr. Chander's devoted study of Gandhiji's writings has, however, enabled him to accomplish his work with discrimination.

One feels, however, that the book would have improved by condensation, thus incidentally bringing down its price. There is no excuse for including two whole articles on Gita for example, in a book of this type. Similarly the inclusion of and entire lecture on economics sounds singularly inapt. In fact such verbatim reproductions defeat the very object of such a compilation. Similarly there should have been many more cross-references. One misses the heading "Ahimsa" (to take one instance) altogether, which is inexcusable considering that this forms one of the fundamentals of the Gandhian philosophy. Of course Gadhiji's views on this are given under the heading "Non-Violence" but 'Ahimsa" is a far more comprehensive and positive term than the negative "non-violence". Like "Satyagraha" (which is included in the index), "Ahimsa" has a distinct niche in Gandhian literature.

These minor drawbacks do not, however, detract from the great value of the volume and they can easily be removed in the second edition.

N. J.

The Oxford University Press announce publication on 14th December of "Poems From India" edited by R. N. Currey and R. V. Gibson. All the poems have been written by men and women serving with the Forces in India and S.E.A.C. The first section is entitled Indian Scene' and the last 'Death and Memorial', and all ranks from private to field marshal are represented.

A WAR NOVEL

"NO BRIDGE TO HEAVEN." A novel by Alfred Wagg and Valeric Wagg. Published by Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 7-14.

This is a story built round a U.S. Liberator Base in wartime England.

It has all the ingredients for a sure fire success: Psychology, the nightmare past stretching its ghost fingers to keep a man down, the blue crystalline truth drug, amytal (which one hopes has not yet been patented by the good doctor Ike), a sprinkling of intermingled lust and love clothed in the good old Air Force's lingo.

It is a thin and slender story broken every now and then by the errupting Tannoy in BOQ 201 where Stevie, an ex-Wall street broker, and country Doctor Ike, wait and watch the score on war's tally board, and with the stench of beer and the smoke of the cigar is mixed the wisdom of the old and the beauty of the young. And the tale is enlivened by anecdotes galore culled from the backwoods of America, and stacatto silhouettes of blacked-out England, the Piccadally Commandoes, the flesh train, etc. super-imposed on the tense, grim and sustained drama of the Bombing runs.

With all this the novel is a bit disappointing. Even the character of Dave strongly reminiscent of Richard Aldington's famous first world war hero lacks reality. The same vague haziness covers the villager, the air crews, the very planes and the entire country side. Perhaps the all pervading English fog has something to do with it....Indeed, it is no bridge to heaven!

DIWALI NUMBERS (MARATHI)

Like the "Pujah" in Bengal, "Divali" provides a seasonal feast of special numbers in Marathi journalism. They are generally of a high order both from the literary and technical view points and provide both entertainment and instruction.

"DIPAWALI"

The palm of this year's Diwali numbers is easily carried away by "DIPAWALI", which seems to be a new and unique venture of its type. Indeed it sets a new standard of production in the Marathi press and gives good promise for the future of the profession. The issue contains contributions from almost all well-known authors in Maharashtra, and which range over a variety—of topics thus providing fares for all tastes. The most conspicuous feature of "Dipawali" is the large number of painting of that gifted artist D. D. Dalal.

"MAHADWAR"

Under the direction of its energetic editor Mr. V. N. Kulkarni, this Kolhapur monthly has made excellent progress during its brief career of less than two years. Beginning as a sort of "Marathi Digest", it has secured an independent place for itself and its Diwali number at once highlights its past and gives hope for the future. The selection and reproduction of pictures needs, however, more attention and improvement

"MAHARASHTRA"

Beginning as a modest organ of the Greater Maharashtra movement, this journal has achieved popularity in its own right and is a welcome addition to the periodical press. Its Diwali number contains a variety of articles. Mr. P. R. Ambike, the editor, plans to make "Maharashtra" more serviceable in the coming year.

THUS SPAKE VIVEKANANDA As. 8. (Shri Ramakrishna Math, Mylapore, Madras)

This is a ringing call by the Swami to every Indian, to bold, vigorous Action: to give up TAMAS; to renounce the pride of caste, parentage, name and fame; and realising his or her own strength—through self control and sacrifice,—to dedicate life,—with faith in one's self,—to service, in the spirit of the Lord, of "the 300 millions going down and down every day"

N. H. P.

Porter Who Is To Rule 90 Million People!

He May Not Like The Gilded Trappings, But–

By Sir ALFRED WATSON

In February Mr. F. J. Burrows will be installed as Governor of Bengal, succeeding Mr. Casey, who goes back by his own wish to Australian politics.

The choice made proved rather startling to the public, but it will be an interesting experiment in government. Mr. Burrows has risen from the ranks of railwaymen to be president of the National Union of Railwaymen for three years in succession. He is undoubtedly an able man, of cool judgment.

He will want all his ability and a superhuman patience if he is to make a success.

Mr. Casey, in conversation with myself, described the Governorship as the most difficult task he had ever undertaken and in many ways the most disappointing. The troubles will not lessen with his successor. Bengal has always been the most vexatious of the Indian provinces. To add to its past trials it is now practically bankrupt and inadequately staffed for administration.

Strife

There is a majority of Muslims in the population—most of them the descendants of forcibly converted Hindus—and the feud between the communities grows in bitterness. Between the Bengal Ministries, which have been predominantly Muslim, and the Calcutta corporation, predominantly Hindu, there is continuing strife, which halts all progress.

No doubt Mr. Burrows will be as successful as any man can hope to be in dealing with the political troubles that lie ahead. His experience of trade union administration should be of value in the new era of industrialisation in which Bengal is cast for one of the major roles.

He may be less tolerant of the pomp and circumstance that surrounds a Governor in India. Nowhere in the world today is there such a rigid code of etiquette as regulates the life of a Viceroy or the Governors of the principal Provinces. Life at Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle is homely by comparison.

A Splendid Setting

Government House in Calcutta was built by a man with magnificent ideas. Lord Wellesley, who erected it on the model of Kedleston Hall, was a lover of splendour and of State ceremonial, and shocked the directors of the East India Company by his extravagance. The whole place is a splendid setting for great occasions, whether banquets, receptions or garden parties. On a great night with its halls blazing with light, with the bodyguard in their resplendent uniforms posted here and there, with countless 'chaprassis' in white and gold in the corridors, and with the Governor and his lady moving in a procession of aides-de-camps, secretaries and officials there is a spectacle that can be reproduced nowhere else.

Bengal has had many Governors to whom all this magnificence and formality has been hateful, who have longed to be rid of it all and have found it inescapable. Visitors to India have criticised the whole system with scathing vigour.

Yet in the design of the New Delhi it was considered right and proper to house the Viceroy more magnificently than in the past. Beside Viceroy's House at Delhi, Government House at Calcutta descends to the level of a country mansion. Behind the whole system, seemingly so out of date in a democratic world, is the realisation that East is East and its ways and ideas are not those of the West.

The early British rulers of India felt it incumbent on them, if they were to win respect, to be housed as splendidly and to be surrounded in their daily lives with the same marks of their superiority to the common horde as were the native Princes.

And Elephants

They never went to the same length as the great Eastern rulers of the past. There is nothing of British origin in India to match the faded splendours of the forts and palaces of Delhi and Agra or Fatephur Sikri. No Viceroy today seeks to rival the tawdry display that attends the movement of some of the rajahs on the occasions when they exhibit themselves to their people.

A Viceroy or Governor may well be the least splendidly arrayed figure on an occasion of ceremony. And that is a disappointment to the people of the East, who believe in an outward magnificence. They may reverence a Gandhi in a loin cloth, for he is of the people. They have difficulty in understanding a Viceroy in a frock-coat, for he is the ruler over all.

The East believes in uniforms, in jewels, in elephants for the Great.

How far will Mr. Burrows find himself conquered by the system? One may suppose that, like other men before him, he will begin in a spirit of revolt, wishing to be rid of all the ceremonial trappings and to get on with the business of governing. That is the natural bent of the western mind, but it is subdued by the East.

He will find his every hour marked out for him and his engagements published in advance, as orderly as a B. B. C. programme. The respect of the East is accorded to those who move publicly amid all the trappings of power. Hence the competition amongst Indians for titles, and the passionate desire of the Princes for an extra two guns in the salute accorded to them.

Crowds Of Servants

The Plain fact is that no Govenor and no Viceroy of simple tastes and democratic ideas has ever been able to break away from the divinity that surrounds him. If he succeeded he would lose caste in Indian eyes.

He may wish, like Greta Garbo, to be alone, but he finds himself surrounded by crowds of servants obedient to his every whim and anticipating his every desire.

That to the East is the natural way of life for those at the head of affairs.

It would matter little to the European community in Calcutta if the Governor insisted upon being a plain business man with a particular job to do, and cut out all the entertainment and ceremonial to which he is codemned, but to the Indians that would be virtually an abdication of his position.

F. J. Burrows
From Porter to Governor

No Cooking

So Mr. Burrows moving from his quiet English home, in which his wife has done most of the house-work, to the palace that awaits him in Calcutta and the scarcely less splended retreat at Barrackpore will have to face what may be called a domestic problem.

The years of war have cut out much of the ceremony of the past but India will expect it to revive with peace. The Governor will still be fettered in custom.

Mrs. Burrows has said in an interview that she would prefer to do her own cooking, which shows ignorance of the temperature of an Indian kitchen in the hot weather, but willy-nilly she will find herself playing the part of a great lady, with a score of splending efficient Indian cooks providing the needs of her household.

In some quarters there has been a tendency to dwell on the great salary that Mr. Burrows will receive.

The sum (equivalent to £ 9,000 a year, plus great allowances) seems large, but he is a fortunate Governor of Bengal who, with the charges upon him, contrives to make ends meet. The whole gamut of prices in India has trebled, but the Governor's salary has not increased.

Mr. Burrows will compulsorily have to reduce the scale of expenditure in the past if he is not to return home a poorer man.

The "Recorder"

The wife of an almost bankrupt business man said at breakfast: "Will you post this letter for me, dear? It's to the jeweller, countermanding my order for that £1,000 necklace. You'll be sure to remember?"

The eyes of the harassed business man lit up with joy. He seized a skipping rope that lay with some dolls and toys in a corner and said to his wife: "Here, tie my right hand to my left foot so that I won't forget."

Our fortnightly feature "Art Notes & Comments" by D. G. Vyas has been held over this week owing to unavoidable reasons. It will appear next week.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

"Personally I think the end of this war will be what happened in the fabled Mahabharata war. The Mahabharata has been aptly described... as the Permanent History of Man, What is described in that great epic is happening to-day before our eyes. The warring nations are destroying themselves with such fury and ferocity that the end will be mutual exhaustion. The victor will share the fate that awaited the surviving Pandavas. The mighty warrior Arjuna was looted in broad daylight by a petty robber...."

—GANDHIJI (1940).

"Thousands of civilian and military police all over London were combing the streets during night, in an effort to check the unprecedented crime wave sweeping the city and country generally....

"This all-out activity followed a whole week, in which kidnappings, burglaries, hold-ups and big scale thefts of jewellery, live poultry and food have been frequent.

"The 'Sunday Dispatch' says nearly 10,000 deserters are at large....

"One of Britain's greatest detectives, John E. Horwell, ex-Chief Constable of Scotland Yard, has begun a series of articles in 'Sunday Express' to prove that crime does not pay ....

"He says because millions of men are returning from five years of organised slaughter and 'a percentage—I am afraid larger than after the last war—will have come back warped, soured and disappointed'."

—Reuter's report from London (December, 1945).

*

All psychologists—whether they believe in non-violence or not—are agreed that large-scale killing practised in a war has a deadening effect on human sensibility One cannot be a witness to, and participant in such a destructive process without injury to one's ethical and moral scruples. 'Kill or be killed', the only formula for survival in a war must inevitably create a psychology of indifference to life and death One cannot be a party to atom-bombing of entire cities and yet believe in the inviolate sanctity of property.

The worst thing about the war is not that so many human lives are destroyed, but that so many human lives are corrupted and corroded and twisted and tormented. The thousands of years of slow and painful process of evolution from beast to man is put in reverse gear and the sub-human instincts appear on the surface again

And yet most surgeons do retain their humanity and good humour despite their constant contact with disease and death Idealists and humanists are known to have gone to war and come out, with wounds on their bodies but their minds and souls unscathed.

There was Lincoln who fought the Southerners without hating them, Juarez who condemned Maximilian the Emperor to death even while he wept for Maximilian the Man, the warriors of the International Brigade in Spain who wrote humanistic poetry as they sniped the enemy and, in their turn, were shot at, WHY? Because all of them BELIEVED, believed in the justness of the cause they were fighting for, believed that they were participating in one necessary evil to save fellow-humans from a bigger evil, believed that they were killing a few to stop them from killing millions of innocent human beings

In the war that has just concluded, how many (even in the ranks of the Allied armies) officers and men participated in this spirit of consecrated purposes? The answer is: Very few. The Russians, of course, fought devotedly to remove and push back a mad aggressor from their soil Some underground resisters in France and guerilla fighters here and there in Central Europe. A few others, a handful of conscripted intellectuals, in the Allies armies might also have enlisted for a patriotic and humanistic reason. But for the bulk of the British and American armies it was JUST ANOTHER WAR, in which one either killed or was killed. Again and again the Allied leaders declared that their principal war aim was—VICTORY. Very little was done to inform the Allied soldier that he was fighting for anything higher and nobler than victory over the enemy

Now and then, of course, some sort of propaganda was carried on to give the Allied war effort the halo of lofty idealistic purpose. But that was vitiated by the imperialistic traditions of Britain, by the very geographical dispensation of the British armies. How COULD Britain be fighting Hitler for the sake of freedom, while maintaining an Empire of her own? How COULD they be fighting for Democracy while denying the same democracy to millions of India and the Colonial empire?

*

"They" Are The World!

'Yes, like our city... Where men and women don't work for machines and money but machines and money—work for men and women—where greed and envy and hate have no place—where want and disease and fear have vanished for ever—where nobody carries a whip and nobody rattles a chain. Where men have at last stopped mumbling and gnawing and scratching in dark caves and have come out into the sunlight. And nobody, can ever darken it for them again. They're out and free at last. "I dreamt in a dream I saw a city invincible to the attacks of the whole earth, I dreamt that was the city of Friends."

In these closing words of Joe the worker is summoned up the theme, the purport and purpose of Priestley's brilliantly written play, "They Came To A City", which was produced by a new unit of the People's Theatre last week at Sundrabai Hall.

"They" are nine assorted characters—a Banker, an Aristocrat, a Society Lady and her daughter, a Bank clerk and his nagging wife, a tired old housewife, a girl stenographer and a ship's stoker. "They" are the world—Aristocracy, Capitalists. Middle Class. Working Class!

The "City" to which "They" came is a strange city—the City of Socialism, the new city of Friends. And they come to it in a dream—presumably after they are dead!

"They Came To A City" is a fantasy, a Fabian fantasy, presenting the bitter (?) pill of Socialism coated with the sugar of Shavian wit. But there is nothing fantastic or unreal about the nine characters it presents or about their conflicts and contradictions or, for that matter, about the central issue of social justice that the play raises but does not seek to answer. In the People's Theatre version of the play, some of the characters have been "Indianized" but it is a tribute to the ingenuity of the adapters as well as a proof of the basic university of the theme that the play suffers hardly at all from their transformation.

*

The Nine Who Came To The City!

The Society lady, plump, portly and "permed" is a typical product of her snobbish class. She finds the city "frightfully tiring—didn't you?" even at first glance. When she was a girl she went to Venice "..... very young ....and foolish....but I was very happy....very happy...." but since then she has learnt not to indulge in happy dreams. When she goes to a have a look at the city she comes back offended because "I care too much about certain standards.... Such impertinence, everywhere too. I enquired about charities because I've done a good deal of voluntary work in connection with various charities—and the girl began laughing and made some most 'impertinent' remarks.."

There are a lot of such specimens in Bombay—some of them were present to witness this show, too—and one hopes they will find in this collective image of theirs a corrective to their futile way of life.)

Life-like again is Kamala, the Lady's daughter, who was dying of the colossal boreodm of society life and finds in the "city" an escape from her mother and all the fatuities she represents.

Ezra, the capitalist; is of course scandalized by a city where "honest businessmen" like him are handed over to policemen and threatened with a sentence of "a year of road-making."

Mrs. De Souza, the self-effacing, hard-working "Excuse-me—Excuse me" type of poor old housewife, is the first to appreciate the "city" which offers her a release from unproductive unappreciated drudgery, plus a nice bed-room all her own. She elects to stay.

Rehman, the poor, harried Bank clerk ("They laughed when I explained to them our financial system") would like to stay, too, if his jealous, domineering, hysterical wife would let him. But she doesn't and so he goes back with her.

Sir Cannon, the golf-playing aristocrat, is a specimen straight out of a Wodehouse novel or a Low cartoon Naturally he doesn't like the "city."

'Wouldn't he paid to spend another day in the place. Though I must say there weren't any offers.... Fella in that bureau sort of place said to me, "Well, what can you - do?" So I said to him "Well, I used to do some shootin' and fishin'—" And the fella laughed and said. "Are you a savage? ...."

So he leaves with Lady Dey, discussing the supreme issue whether Piggy Gupta married Limoowala's sister or Daroowala's daughter

Then there is Leela Patil ("Alice in the original), the stenographer aged 28, who "left home when I was seventeen—wasn't anything else for it—Been on my own, knocking around, ever since.' A working girl she feels at home and at ease in the 'city." (This is an international type but not so familiar in India and yet Hema Kasarcodi's competent actress tries to make it plausible.)

Finally, there is Joe the stoker, the Worker, the man who's been around the world, and seen many cities which looked beautiful from a distance but "when you got inside 'em, the carry on there was so terrible—poor devils sitting about in rags with their ribs showing through—kids crawling about the gutters with thin faces all running sores—". This has turned him into a cynic, jeering at the "specimens of the Boss class" but he is "nowhere..... because I can't believe in the Revolution ..... the one that's on its way ..... I can't believe in the Revolution because I've gone sour." But he goes into the city and sees that men CAN live differently, he sees and at last he believes. And yet he would not stay there and chooses to go back to the ugly old world of capitalism. Every one is surprised—including the audience—but he insists he has a reason. That's the supreme suspense of the play. He reveals it only to Lila, the girl he loves:

"I've got to go back and tell them all what we've seen here ..... I've got to tell them. I've got to keep on telling them—day and night—wherever I am—..... And everytime we find a spark of hope and vision in anybody, we'll blow it into a blaze..... They will tell us we can't change human nature. That's one of the oldest excuses in the world for doing nothing. And it isn't true. We've been changing human nature for thousands of years. But what you *can't* change in it,—no, NOT WITH GUNS OR WHIPS OR RED HOT BARS—is man's eternal desire and vision and hope of making this world a better place to live in....."

And as, day after day, the audience cheered these lines, you felt Priestley's play acquiring a new significance in the context of our own struggle for freedom which shall not be defeated—NO, NOT WITH GUNS OR WHIPS OR RED HOT BARS!

Romesh Thapar

As Joe the worker in "They came to a city."

*

Hema

The People's Theatre was lucky to acquire Hema Kesarcodi to direct this play. About her acting in the role of Lila Patil there can be and are two opinions, but of her matchless competence as a director there can be no doubt. She has given the play that rhythm of movement, that vitality and vigour, which are the hallmark of first class stagecraft. Worthy of particular commendation is her casting. She must have had to work hard, of course, but she has been compensated by a remarkably high standard of acting achieved by almost everyone in the cast. Ramesh Thapar, as Joe is unforgettable and when he spoke the final lines he had a feeling in his voice and an expression on his face which not even the greatest actor can achieve unless he BELIEVES in what he is uttering That's where he rose from a good actor to a good People's Theatre actor. By the way, Romesh Thapar (who, believe it or not, is on the staff of the 'Times of India'!) proves that journalists can be good actors, too. In Zohra (who was once associated with Uday Shankar's troupe of dancers) we have a finished artiste, while Nehru (who repeatedly brought the house down with his Blimpisms), Uma Chatan Anand, Enid Boccaro, Safdar, Sarla Bannerjee and Agha Bashir are talented amateurs who are a definite acquisition to People's Theatre's group of artists.

"They Came To A City" is a good play, well-produced and well-acted. It has the spirit of the People's Theatre. Plays in English like this are good and entertaining diversions. But they are not and cannot be the major activity of the People's Theatre which, one hopes, will strive to give the same standards of production, acting, lighting and decor to its plays (in the Indian languages) for THE PEOPLE.

Bad Luck

A shortsighted but enthusiastic R.A.F. candidate was appearing before the eye specialist of the Air Ministry's Central Medical Board. Eager to convince the examiner of his exceptional powers of vision, he commented on the presence of a pin, which he had previously dropped on the floor at the end of the room.

"Pin?" said the examiner, "Where? I can't see any pin!"

"Yes, there it is, sir," replied the candidate proudly. "Over there—in that far corner. Come and look." And as he moved in its direction he fell over a table in his path.

* * *

The telephone bell at the police station went ting-a-ling.

"I say", said a weary voice, "do you know where Miss Chinwag lives, inspector? There's been a burglar in her house for over three hours and she's been talking to him",

"I'll send an officer over right away. Is that Miss Chinwag speaking?"

"No," came the sleepy voice, "it's the burglar."

LIVING MYTHS ABOUT 'DEAD' MEN

By EMIL LENGYEL

Since Adolf Hitler's presumed death in the ruins of Berlin last spring he has been "seen" at points as far apart as Barcelona and Yokohama. The "Hitler myth" is in the making, thriving on the main ingredients of such legends: the fame of the person, doubt about his end and vivid popular imagination. Some such myths have achieved historic importance.

The best known of all is that of the Dauphin, Louis Charles of France, heir to the throne of his parents, King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette, who were guillotined during the French Revolution. At the time of their death the Dauphin, then 8 years old and a prisoner in the Paris prison of the Temple, automatically became King Louis XVII. In 1795, at the age of 10, still in the Temple, he was officially reported dead of a "scrofulous affection" and was buried in the cemetery of St. Marguerite in Paris. No stone marked his grave.

The date of his reported death was the beginning of the Louis XVII myth. No fewer than forty pretenders came forward to assert that they were the Dauphin of France. An extensive literature owes its existence to the myth. A monthly magazine published in Paris after 1905 was devoted to this question under the title, "Revue Historique de la Question Louis XVII."

* * *

Some of the "Faux Dauphins," pseudo-heirs to the throne, have achieved great fame. One of them was a clockmaker with a German name, Karl Wilhelm Naundorff, a former resident of Prussia, who maintained that as a child he had been smuggled out of the Temple with the connivance of the cobbler's wife who attended the Dauphin in prison. Mme. Antoine Simon, and taken across the frontier to safety. He returned to France to claim his crown in quieter days. Expelled as a trouble-maker he moved to the Dutch town of Delft and there met his end. The inscription on his tombstone read: "Louis XVII, Roi de France et de Navarre."

Another claimant was an early nineteenth-century Canadian missionary, who asserted that he had been smuggled out of the Temple and taken across the seas. His neighbours maintained, however, that he was half-Indian and half-American. Still another claimant was the Comte de Richemont. As a child he had been spirited out of the Temple in a basket, he declared, and had been replaced by a changeling.

One of the best known of the Faux Dauphins was Jean Marie Hervagault, son of a tailor of Saint-Lo. Hervagault acted his role so well that he collected a royalist following. Playing the prince became so much a part of his nature that when called upon to repent his sins on his deathbed he "confessed" that he was the real Dauphin. He died in prison at an early age.

* * *

In no country did myths of this kind flourish as in Czarist Russia, where members of the imperial family were often the victims of assassins. The death of Czarevich Demetrius, the imperial heir presumably killed by orders of Czar Boris Godunoff at the end of the sixteenth century, gave rise to a myth and historic events of great importance.

A young man of good education, known until then as Yuri or Gregory, made the claim that he was Czarevich Demetrius, and so convincing was his story that he was "recognized" as the real heir by Cossacks, Muscovites and the Polish King. He assembled an army, fought Czar Boris, defeated him in battle, took Moscow and was enthroned as the Czar. During his short reign he displayed great tolerance for creeds other than his own understanding of the peasants-problems and ability to form a western coalition against the Turks. He met his end at the hands of rebellious nobles in the Kremlin.

Soon thereafter another Demetrius arose, faced with the difficult task of impersonating two predecessors. He won a great triumph when the wife of the first pseudo-Demetrius "recognized" him as her husband. The second pseudo-Demetrius extended his rule over a large part of southeastern Russia. He was assassinated by a Tatar retainer.

Within a year the third pseudo-Demetrius came to claim the crown and he had to imitate three predecessors. Unfortunately, he bungled the job, was unmasked and executed.

* * *

Another well-known myth grew up about Czar Alexander II, the Russian monarch who helped to beat Napoleon and played a leading role in the Holy Alliance. In the summer of 1825 he accompanied his wife to the south Russian town of Taganrog. There he fell ill and his death was officially announced. He was 45 years old.

Soon after it was recalled that the Czar had often said that he would retire from the world when unable to cope with a ruler's problems. The story spread that a mysterious hermit, Fedor Kuzmitch, was none other than Alexander. The hermit was said to have been visited by high court dignitaries and the new Czar. Kuzmitch died near the Siberian town of Tobolsk forty years after Alexander II's officially reported death, receiving the homage due a ruler.

A legend was started also about the last ruling Czar, Nicholas II, and his family, killed by Communist soldiers in Ekaterinburg in May, 1918. There have been various stories that members of the family miraculously escaped the soldiers.

* * *

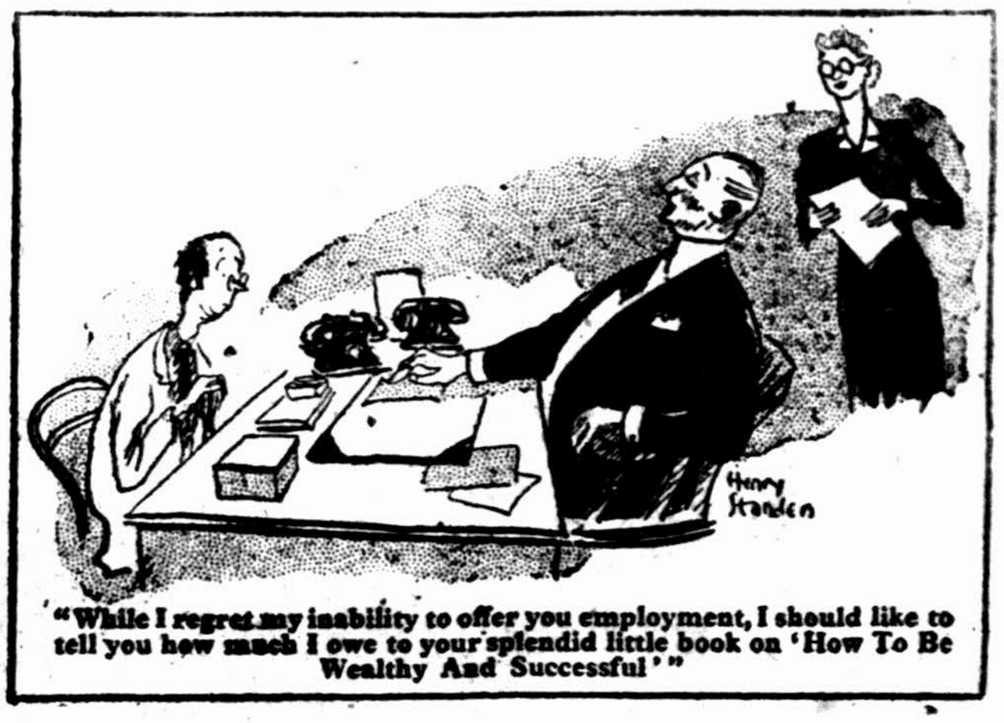
The House of Hapsburg of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy also had its share of such myths. The young heir to the throne, Crown Prince Rudolph, and his inmorata, Baroness Marie Vetsera, were found dead in his hunting lodge at Mayerling in the Vienna Woods in the winter of 1889.

A Prince Charming of great gifts could not be allowed by popular fancy to meet such an end, and so Rudolf, called back to life for many years thereafter, was seen "incognito" in many parts of his far-flung realm. In a book published a few years ago in this country one who called himself an illegitimate son of Rudolf sought to prove that the Crown Prince lived for several years after 1898, some of them in the United States.

Another dead prince with a myth for his shroud was Archduke Johann of Austria and Tuscany, who gave up his exalted rank and began a new life under the name of Johann Orth. He embarked on a trip around the world in the sailing vessel Santa Margherita, which left Hamburg in 1890. It was reported lost on the trip, presumably wrecked in a storm off Cape Horn. Years later Charles, who became the last ruling monarch of Austria, told a confidant that he knew the ex-Archduke to be a farmer in South America.

These myths reveal that the impersonators are usually impostors, catspaws of master minds or victims of their own hallucinations. The first pseudo-Demetrius seems to have belonged in the last category, and they are the most successful ones since they "live their parts."

(The New York Times.)



"While I regret my inability to offer you employment, I should like to tell you how much I owe to your splendid little book on 'How To Be Wealthy And Successful'"

Hitler's Rumour-Shrouded End Recalls The Many Leaders Whose Deaths Gave Rise To Legends And Impersonators

"Would I be too familiar if I told you I've often had nightmares about you?"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

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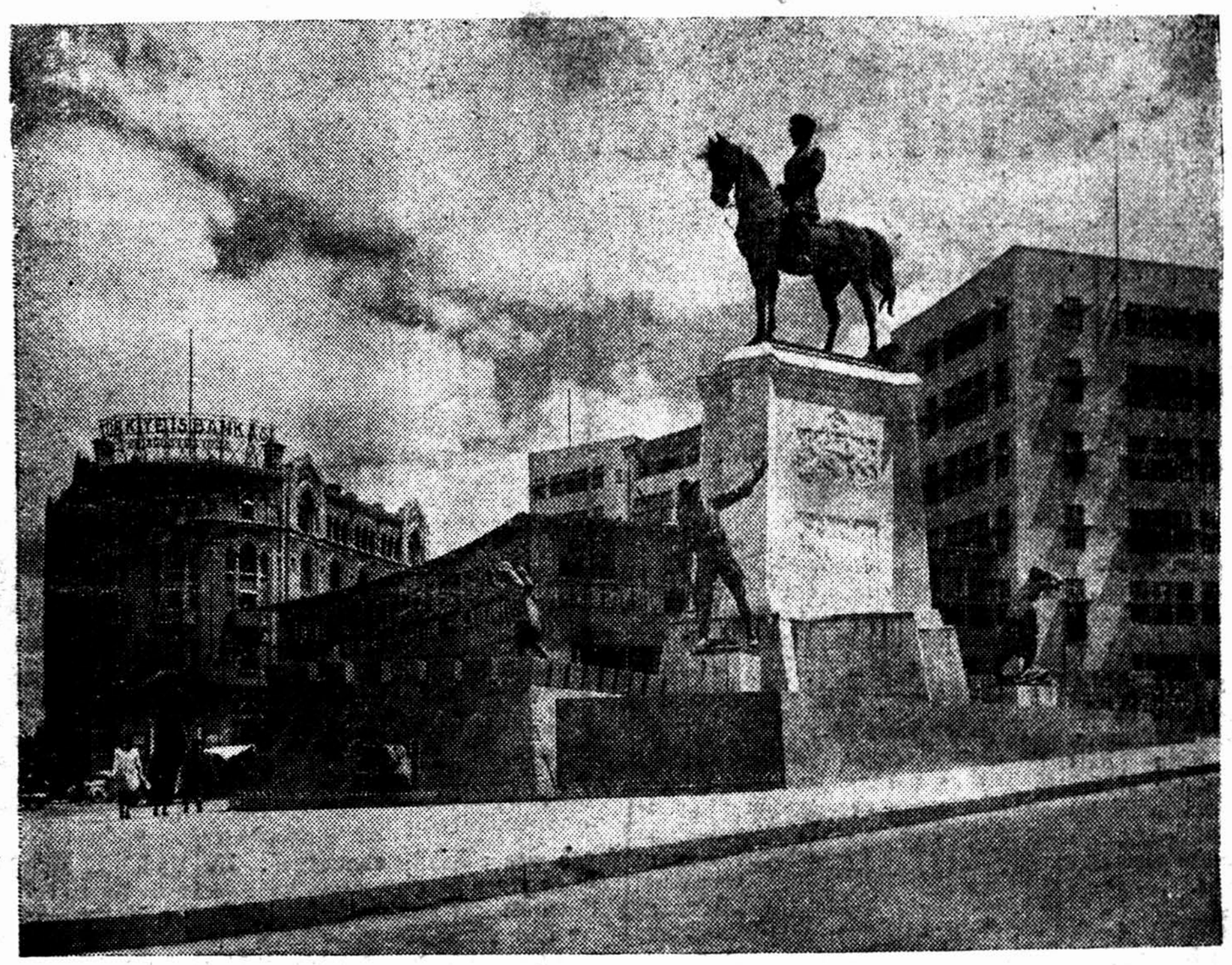
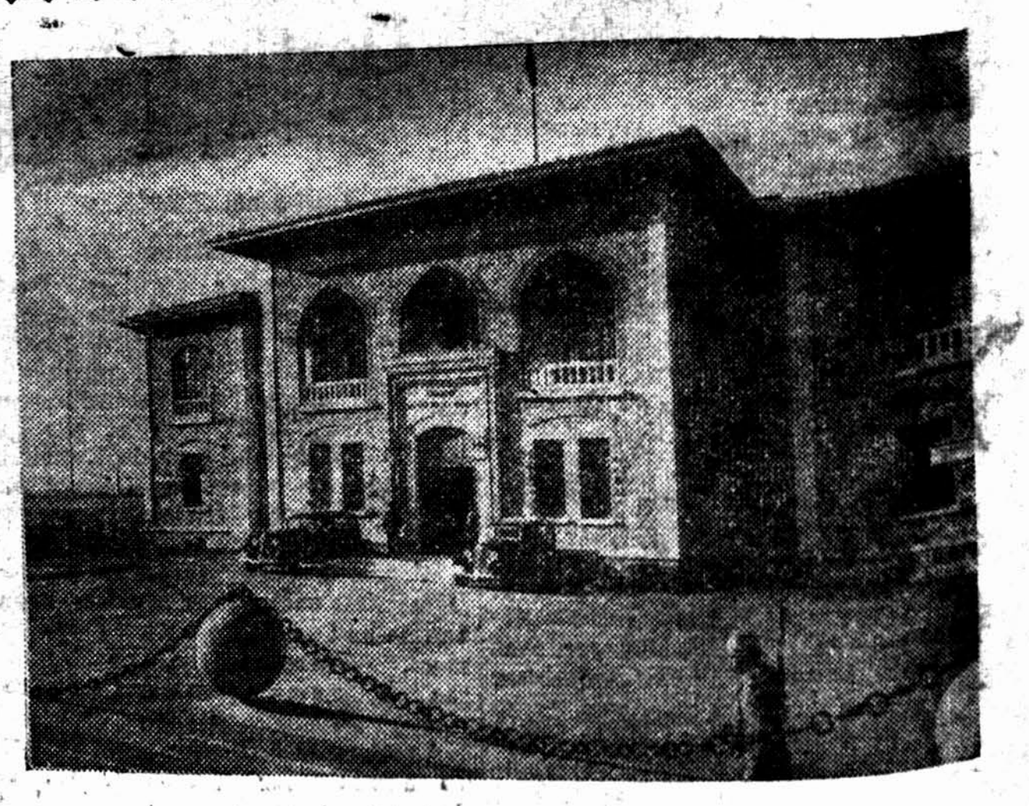


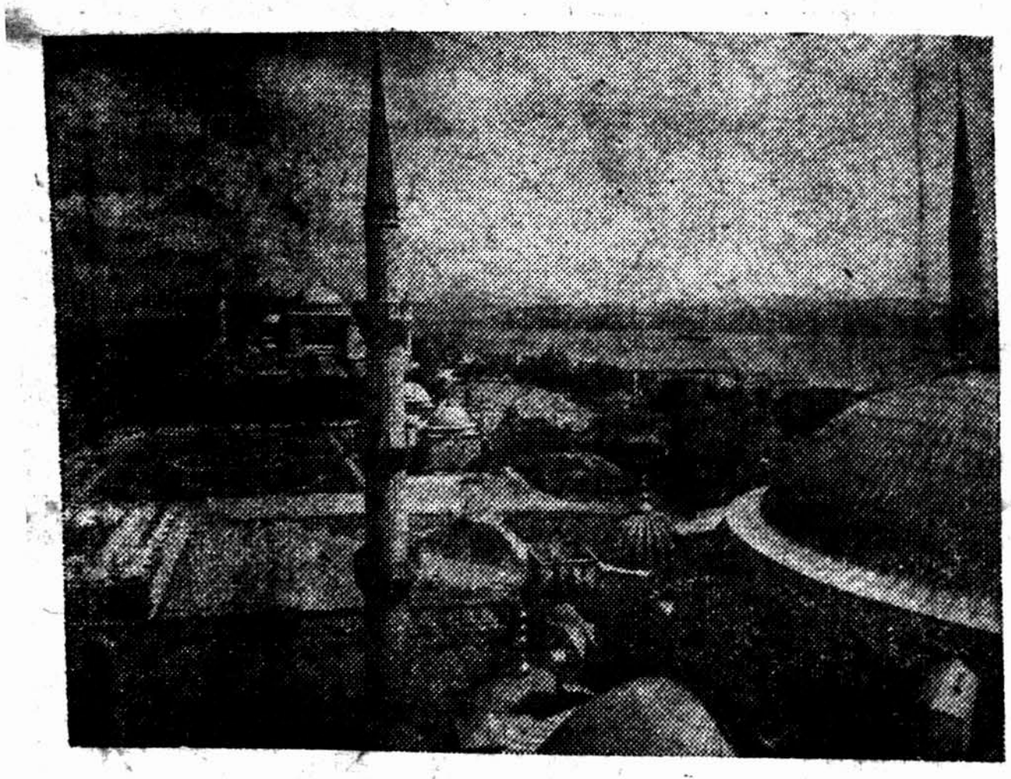
Monument to the Republic, Ankara.

TURKEY: OLD AND NEW

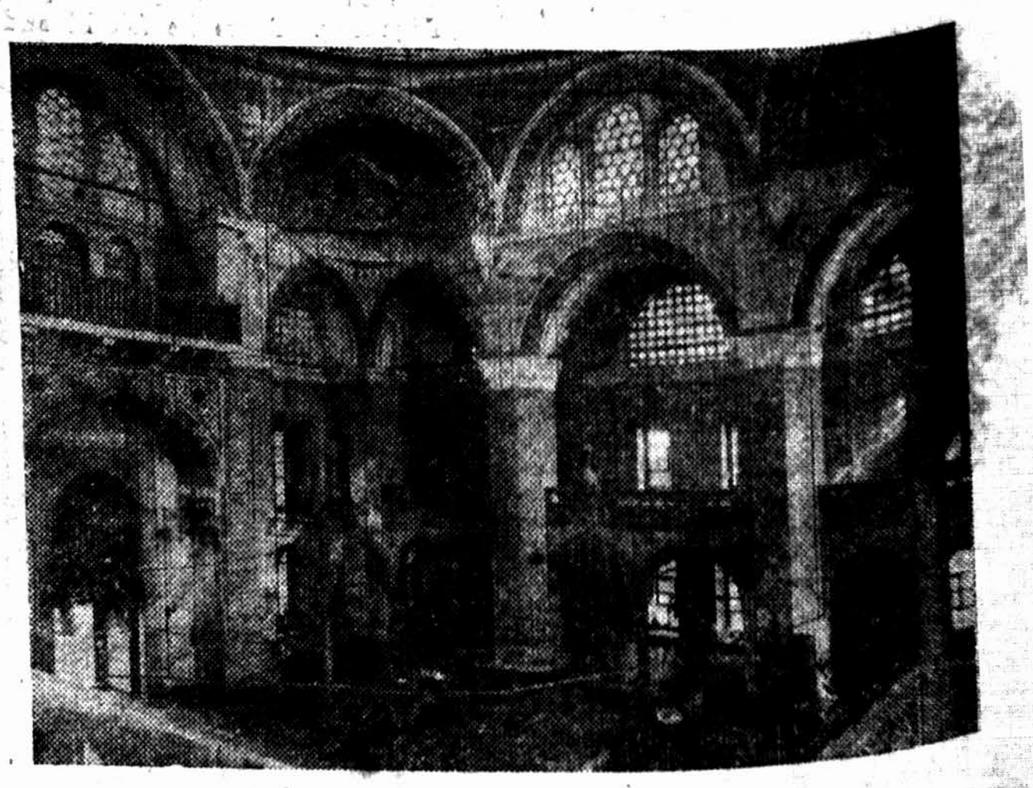
Presidential Residence, Ankara.



Turkish Parliament, Ankara.



***Sultan Ahmed** Ayasofya Mosque, Istanbul.*



Interior of a Mosque in Istanbul.

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